The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,236 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L. Parramatta ...	4750	900	C. Gadd.....	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.....	12th ,,
L. Malwa.....	2959	500	A. W. Adamson..	19th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris.....	26th ,,
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	7.0	G. W. Brady.....	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	9th ,,
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shailard...	16th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.	23rd ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson..	30th ,,
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown.....	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot.....	13th ,,
— Assam.....	3938	500	S. F. Cole.....	20th ,,
L. Tasmania....	4500	800	C. Perrins.....	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA....4300	800	C. Perrins.....	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES....2984	500	G. Scrivener.....	26th	,,
				1885.
BOKHARA....2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SHANNON....4189	800	J. S. Murray	23rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ABYSSINIA*.....	3,600	400	on Monday, 1st Dec. 1884.
VIAVA*.....	3,600	400	on Thursday 1st Jan. 1885.

Steam launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884
TITANIA	G. Donich.....	4,000	600	29th Dec.
				1885.
PANDORA.....	G. Mettel.....	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE.....	G. B. Verona..	3,500	550	1st March
ELEKTRA.....	G. Sturt.....	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE.....	G.B. Verona..	3,500	550.....	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS.....	F. Egger.....	3,200	450..	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1884.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2651 tons, will sail for LONDON on or about 9th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November, 1884. Agents.

SSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HANDBOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS,' and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

"WERNETH HALL'S" GENERAL AVERAGE.

CONSIGNEES are requested to produce to the undersigned the receipts for deposit on account of contribution and receive refund as per statement.

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 24th November, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.
Kegs containing about 5½ doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST LANDED.

ALL IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

	Cash. Rs. as.
HAMS, Prime York..... per lb.	0 13
BACON, Wiltshire in flitch..... ,,	0 12
,, ,, in cut ..... ,,	0 13
CHEESE, Double Gloster in cut ..... ,,	0 13
STILTON CHEESE ..... ,,	1 4
DUTCH EDAMS ..... ,,	0 10
ROQUEFORT ..... ,,	1 4
GORGONZOLA ..... ,,	1 4

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES.

MESSRS. SINGER AND Co., of Coventry, have appointed TREACHER AND Co., Limited, SPECIAL AGENTS for their celebrated Tricycles and Bicycles. The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines are everywhere acknowledged.

	Cash Prices. Rs.
The APOLLO TRICYCLE, 48 inches.....	350
The APOLLO GENERAL GEARED TRICYCLE, 48 inches	350
The APOLLO SOCIABLE TRICYCLE, for two persons	450
The No. 1 TRAVELLER ... ... 44 inches....	300
The TANDEM TRICYCLE, 48 inches ...	435
The BRITISH CHALLENGE BICYCLE, 52 inches	245
Do. do. PLATED BICYCLE, 52 inches	290

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—An extensive stock, constantly renewed.

SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.—From imported and indigenous drugs.

PATENT MEDICINES.—European, American, Indian, and Australian.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The best and most recent English and French Patterns.

APPLIANCES FOR MEDICO-GALVANIC TREATMENT.—The Constant, Mixed and Induced Currents.

INSTRUMENTS AND REQUISITES FOR LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.—Spray producers or pulverizers of all sizes, dressings, &c.

DISPENSARIES furnished with every requisite, including gold labelled bottles, jars, &c., dispensing materials.

PRIVATE PALACE DISPENSARIES furnished on any scale.

MUSEUMS fitted with bottles, vases, and jars for chemical, materia-medica, and industrial specimens.

NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES for the furnishing of Hospitals and Medical Institutions, including forms of all kinds.

LABORATORIES provided with every requisite for pharmaceutical operations, according to requirements.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The largest selection in India. A copy of "Kemp's Companion" furnished with each Chest.

CHEMICAL and PHYSICAL APPARATUS of every description; also in convenient sets for Colleges and Schools.

EXHAUSTIVE CATALOGUES, profusely Illustrated, forwarded free on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

X'MAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
AND
NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.		POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.		QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.		RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.		AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

DRESS HATS, LATEST SHAPES.		GLOVES AND TIES.	
Best Silk Plush, Extra quality	...Rs. 14 to 16	White and Straw Kid	...Rs. 3-8
Best, Opera, Self Closing	... ,, 16	Light Grey	... ,, 3-8
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	... ,, 12 to 14	White Dress Ties	...As. 8
Tall Light Beaver, New Color	... ,, 14 to 16	Light ,, ,, (Silk)	...Rs. 2-0
		Black Dress Ties	... ,, 1-8

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT.—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE = 12½ Per cent.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

RECEPTION OF LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY OF INDIA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

HAVE just imported a fresh supply of goods specially to meet the requirements of Gentlemen purposing to be present at the landing of LORD DUFFERIN.

SPECIALITIES FOR—
Reception Suits.
White or Buff Waistcoats.
White Kid Gloves.
Dress Hats, Grey or Black.
Dress Shirts.
Court and Military Boots and Shoes.

Our constituents are respectfully requested to give their orders as early as possible so that parcels may be delivered sharp to time.

Special arrangements are also made in our LADIES' Department and a really choice stock is just to hand.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
SILK MERCERS,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

NEW HATS
NEW BONNETS
NEW MILLINERY
A NOVEL ASSORTMENT
AN UNIQUE SELECTION
A GRAND STOCK.
DURING THE PRESENT WEEK
The Cash Bazaar, Limited, will make a

SPECIAL SHOW

Of their exceedingly large, varied and stylish stock of
LADIES' NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
STRAW, CHIP, FELT, CHENILLE AND FANCY TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

Which has just been opened, comprising all the leading styles of shapes. We would specially draw attention to this very new and stylish assortment, the most exquisitely and artistically trimmed and in the latest fashion. It is impossible to attempt a description of any one. The following are a few styles in Hats :—The "Jockey," "The Post Boy," "Palatine," "Orleans" "Alpine," "Camille," "Windsor Tudor," "Canton" and a variety of others. Equally stylish Hats with square Crowns, High Crowns, and narrow Brims. Felt Hats in all colours. Hats with shaded ostrich feathers and novelties in Pins, Dress Bonnets beautifully embroidered with gold, silver and coloured embroidery and lastly a large stock of the now prevailing "THE PRINCESS OF WALES" and "PRINCESS" shapes in Black, White, Brown and Grenat.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager,
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NOVELTY OF THE SEASON
IN
XMAS & NEW-YEAR CARDS
FROM THE
HOLY LAND.

CARDS, IF POSTED BY THE MAIL STEAMER LEAVING BOMBAY ON THE 5TH DECEMBER, WILL REACH EUROPE BEFORE 'XMAS DAY,

CONSISTING of Flowers, Ferns, Grasses, Mosses, Shells, Thorns, etc., gathered in the Holy Land under the superintendence of A. Daly, of the Palestine Flower Mission: printed guarantee at back of each card.

The above are formed into beautiful designs and safely secured on to toned cards with gilt edges. Each card is carefully packed in a card-board box.

No. 1 Size 4½in. by 3½in. designs	...each Re. 1	0
,, 2 ,, 5½in. by 4 in. ,, ...	,, ,, 1	8
,, 3 ,, 6½in. by 4½in. ,, ...	,, ,, 2	0
,, 4 ,, 8½in. by 6½in 4 ,, ...	,, ,, 3	0

MECHANICAL ACTION CARDS.
EACH CARD IN A SEPARATE ENVELOPE.

	Rs. a.
8. The Bird Cage. This pattern, on the exterior, is similar to the above, but on opening same a sweet little bird, in a gilt cage, appears ..... each	2 0
13. The Aquarium; a golden tank, containing fish, corals, and shells, with imitation glass sides resting on an elaborate gold and floral stand ..... each	2 4
14. A golden Swan-shaped Boat, filled with flowers, and with Cupid at the helm..... each	2 4

HAND-PAINTED 'XMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS.

On white and tinted card-board with gilt or silver edges, and suitable greetings exquisitely finished each card packed in pink wool and in a separate card-board box.

	Rs. a.
20. Flowers and leaves, designs size 5½ in. by 4 in. ..... each	2 8
23. Flowers and leaves on oval card, size 7 in. by 4½ in., designs ..... each	5 0
24. Flowers and leaves on dark ground, size 6½ in. by 4½ in., designs ..... each	5 0
25. Flowers and leaves on silk, banneret form, with silk fringe, size 7 in. by 5 in., designs ..... each	6 0
26. Flowers, leaves, birds, nests, etc., size 10½ in. by 6½ in. designs ..... each	6 0

Series. Rs. a.
No.
1. Flowers and leaves, figures of children, young girls and groups with greetings, about forty designs 3 as. each ..... per doz. 1

If Cash is not sent with Order, the Goods will be forwarded by Value Payable Parcel Post.

COURT & CO., 21A, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.
☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of Cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated
22, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.
THORPE AND CO.,
Have just landed the following new Goods :—

GLOVES, GLOVES!

Gent's White Kid 2 Buttons	pair Rs.	2 0
Gent's Best White French, do	...	2 12
Gent's Lavender Best French do	...	3 0
Gent's Gold Tan Fancy Sewn do	...	2 12
Gent's Military Doe or Buck Gloves	...	3 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Black Silk Hats, Latest shape	...	15 8
Tall Drab Shell, New Colour	...	10 8
Opera or Crush Hats	...	12 8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	... Each 12 annas to	1 0
White Rich Satin Bows	...	1 12
Lavender Silk Bows	...	2 0
Best White Scotch Cambric Ties, each 8 annas per doz	...	5 0
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties	1-8 to	2 0
Windsor's Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, all the leading colours	Each	3 0
Pin Scarves, White Cream, and all the leading colours.,	...	2 8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART.,
K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
IN ALL THEIR RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves,	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,
Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.
BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES.
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SERIES OF MEETINGS
will be held (D. V.)
And ADDRESSES given by
LORD RADSTOCK,
WHILST STAYING IN BOMBAY.

ON MONDAY, 1st,
a meeting will be held in the Grant-road Methodist Church at 8-30 p.m.
All are invited to attend.

ON THURSDAY,
a meeting will be held in the General Assembly's Institution, at 8 p.m.
For English-speaking Natives.

NOTICE.
B. V. R. C. RIFLE RANGES, COORLA.

MESSMAN DAVIEE BUTTON has contracted to supply Refreshments to the Bombay Volunteers, on the Ranges at Coorla during the Class-Firing Season 1884-85, at a reasonable rate.
A. H. ATKINS 'N, Capt.,
Adjt., Bo. V. R. C.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpelier Crescent.
THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to
MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE of the undersigned in the business and transactions which has been carried on in the name of GOCULDASS JADOWJEE has been, from Magsar Sood 3rd, Thursday, Samvat 1941 (20th November, 1884) ceased.—Dated this 1st day of December 1884.
શેઠ ગોકુળદાસ જાદવજી ઉંટ શેઠ રતનજી નાગજી.
c/o. MANEKCHUND NAGJEE,
by the hand of Ruttonjee Nagjee.

TO BE LET, for about a year, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, a part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, Rent Rs. 90. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, at present occupied by S. J. David, Esq., and previously by Dr. Cook. For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, known as the French Bank's Bungalow, thoroughly repaired and painted. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Dr. Maconochie. Thoroughly repaired and painted. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.
WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.
Rs. 24 AND 27 PER DOZEN.
"Blair Athol," 10 years old, Rs. 34 per dozen
Less 12½ per cent. for Cash with Order.
"Caledonia Blend," Rs. 18 per dozen, with Cash.
A. Ferguson and Co.'s "Breadalbane," Rs. 20 per dozen, with Cash.
MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

VIN-VITÆ,
OR
A SPARKLING TONIC BEVERAGE
(NON-ALCOHOLIC),
PURE, WHOLESOME AND EXHILARATING.
COMPOSED chiefly of Hypophosphites, which are Restorative to the Brain and Nerves. The Preparation is made quite natural, together with harmless invigorating qualities, possessing the Nerve Building Properties that are inherent to all spirituous Wines and Liquors. It forms a most refreshing drink during the thirsty days of summer, and a delicious beverage for all times and ages.
Prepared only by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOOD WARMERS AND NURSERY LAMPS, &c.
THE "PARAGON" Food-warmer is the CHEAPEST and BEST Water-heater and Food-warmer, answers all the purposes of the most expensive appliances: the Food can be kept at any temperature from TEPID to BOILING POINT. It consists of a metal stand and moveable food vessel and a night lamp (also moveable) of opal porcelain glass with a burner of superior construction; it holds sufficient oil for 24 hours and producing a most pleasant light..... Rs. 1 8
WARMING PAN for small..... " 1 8
Do. do. large..... " 2 0
NURSERY LAMPS, for warming infant's or invalid's food, complete with Camphot and water bath, &c. Lantern and combined Brown Japanned, with side and top handles, earthen Pannikins, with Kettle, Spirit Lamp and Bulls' Eye, manufactured specially for India..... " 5 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Lynch's Family, with perforated planished shades, sliding lamps, earthenware Pannikin, and covers, and block tin Pannikins and Kettles, complete..... " 7 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Clarke's No. 2..... " 4 0
Do. do. No. 3..... " 5 0
ETNAS, Tin with measure for Spirits of Wine.
Pint 1 and 1½.
Rs. 1-8 2 2-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.
MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.
NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12
NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.
NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.
NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.
NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Re. 1-8 per 1lb. tin.
FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.
AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Golden Block .....Per lb. Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew . Per lb. Rs. 2 8
Cavendish.....Per lb. Rs. 1 4
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS.
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART.,
K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
AN EVENING CONCERT
Will be given in the Town Hall
ON WEDNESDAY next, at 9 P.M.,
IN AID OF
THE HARBOUR MISSION.
PROGRAMME.
1. ORGAN SOLO.....Song of the Hero....Volkman.
Mr. Mant.
2. SONG .....Sailing.....Godfrey Marks.
Mr. Wyer.
3. SONG .....The Distant Shore...A. Sullivan.
Mr. Dixon.
4. VIOLIN SOLO Mr. Freyvogel.
5. SONG .....The Desert.....V. Emanuel.
Mr. Hebditch.
6. DUET .....Excelsior.....Balfe.
Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.
7. SONG .....Who is Sylvia.....F. Schubert.
Mrs. Adams.
8. PART SONG.....The Merry Wayfarer. Mendelssohn
The Minnesingers.
PART II.
1. MARCH .....Heroque.....Golterman.
Piano.....Mr. and Miss. Johnston.
Harmonium.....Mr. Mant.
Violin.....Mr. Freyvogel.
2. SONG Miss Greeley.
3. SONG .....Polly.....Molloy.
Mr. Wyer.
4. VIOLIN SOLO ....Hungarian Danse...Brahms.
Mr. Freyvogel.
5. PART SONG...Song of the Worthy Man..Mendelssohn.
The Minnesingers.
6. SONG.....True to the Last.....S. Adams.
Mr. Hebditch.
7. SONG.....It was a Dream.....Cowen.
Mrs. Adams.
8. PART SONG .....Students Parting Song..Mendelssohn.
The Minnesingers.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2, may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Unreserved Seats Re. 1.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE EVENING RESORT FOR PLEASURABLE PASTIME.
THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH AND MUSIC.
A succession of crowded and delighted audiences nightly greet the appearance of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY.
The donators of Footlight Amusement, who will only give five more performances, in Bombay.
SATURDAY NIGHTS PROGRAMME REPEATED THIS EVENING FOR THE LAST TIME.
ORIGINAL IN CONCEPTION AND VERSATILITY, Causing
WHIRLWINDS OF LAUGHTER FROM BEGINNING TO END!
EACH ITEM VOCIFEROUSLY APPLAUDED AND ENCORED.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back seats, As. 8.
Children half price.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to second and third seats.
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW EVENING.
The GRAND PIANO is from the firm of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED, where Reserved Seats may be secured.
T. HUDSON—Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLAN—Business Agent.
NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY EVENING DECEMBER, 3rd. Complimentary benefit tendered to MISSES ADA MAYNE AND FLORIE DE GAY.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.
NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.
THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.
GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.
Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, little dressers for Girl.
We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.
BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

INFANTS FOOD.
MELLIN'S INFANT'S FOOD,
Ans. 12 and Re. 1-6.
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD,
Ans. 10.
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD,
Re. 1-2.
HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD,
Ans. 10.
SAVORY & MOORE'S LIEBIG'S FOOD,
Ans. 10.
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA FOOD,
Re. 1-4; Rs. 2 and 4.
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
Ans. 7.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
Ans. 9.
BERMUDA ARROWROOT,
Ans. 12.
WEST INDIA ARROWROOT,
Ans. 8.
CALCUTTA ARROWROOT,
Ans. 8.
SPEED'S ARROWROOT,
Ans. 14.
&c. &c. &c.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOILET AND NURSERY POWDERS.
COOPER, MADON & Co.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
In tins, Ans. 12 and Re. 1.
In packets Ans. 6 and Ans. 10.
GOSNELL'S EXTRA SCENTED MILLEFLEUR AND ROSE GERANIUM,
Ans. 6 and 12.
RIGAUD'S VALOUTINE POWDER,
Re. 1-4.
RIGAUD'S POUDRE ROSEE,
Re. 1-4.
MATHEW'S FULLER'S EARTH,
As. 10.
RIMMEL'S RICE POWDER,
OR
POUDRE DE RIZ,
In Fancy Paper Boxes with puff complete, Re. 1,
RIMMEL'S VELVETIN,
Re. 1-8.
RIMMEL'S BLANC DE PERLE,
OR
MOTHER O'PEARL WHITE,
Ans. 12.
RIMMEL'S POUDRE DE FENILLES ROSE,
OR
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
Re. 1-4,
SAUNDERS'S BLOOM OF NINON,
OR
FACE POWDER,
White and Pink, each ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
TENDERS will be received at this office upto TUESDAY, the 2nd Dec mb r, 1884, 1 p. m., Gunfire, for the s pply of 34 CAST IRON SOCKETS, 3 feet to g. Condi ons of supply and working drawing c n be seen at Telegraph Storeyard, Wari Bunder.
The Chief Superintendent will not bind himself to acc pt the lowest or any T nder.
P. GERRARD,
Hony Asst Superintendent, in charge Government Teleg ap stores.
Wari Bunder, Bo bay, 27th Nov. 1884.

ESTATES FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY the mortgagees under their power with the concurrence of the mortgagors, at the offices of Messrs. STANES and Co., Coonoor, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon.
CARSHALTON ESTATE.
Situated at Melur, Nilgiris, in a very healthy locality. Extent 180 acres, of which about 40 are planted with tea and cinchona. The remainder of the land is very good and well suited for planting. The estate is furnished with small bungalows, tea-house, and cooly-lines.
HALASHANA ESTATE.
One half share in this is well kept, and first rate estate. Extent 120 acres, of which about 80 acres are planted with coffee and cinchona. This property adjoins the Colacumbay Estate on the Nilgiris, and is well found in buildings and every requisite for a first-class plantation. The purchaser would probably secure the management of the whole estate.
For further particulars apply to
STANES & Co.,
Agents, Neilgherry and S. I. Lands Imt. Co., Ld., Coimbatore, and Coonoor.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chip, munks, Gophers.—Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OFFICE-SHIGRAM FOR SALE, light, strong, a good carriage. Rs. 125. Apply Fort Coach Factory, Mody-Bay.

A DOG-CART FOR SALE, light, strong, with hood. Rs. 150. Apply Fort Coach Factory, Mody-Bay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pero haw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE PATENT "COMBINATION" POCKET SCISSORS in leather sheat, and suitable for either a Lady or Gentleman—twelve useful tools in one. Rs. 2-8 and 3 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

HOUSE-WIFE, BEST CROCODILE HIDE, elegantly fitted, no Batchelor or Traveller should be without this useful article. Rs. 3-8.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart-row.

CROCODILE HIDE PORTMANTEAUS, fitted with the best E. P. Mountings, a really reliable article, 22 inches, Rs. 150; 24 inches, Rs. 165.
THORPE & Co.,
Military Tailors, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, elegantly fitted, Best Black Ox-Hide, Brown Ox hide, and Morocco Leather, registered spring double-action Lock, Metal Bolts, Moveable Fittings, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious and very strong, from Rs. 100.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK, Portuguese preferred, must write a good hand and have a knowledge of accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials to "C. C.," 140, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a lot of fine fan-tail and Maltese pigeons, most of them pets. Apply 215, Khetwady-road.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER, first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

LOANS ADVANCED at fair interest and easy terms on substantial personal security. "CONFIDENTIAL," care of this paper.

CLERK WANTED, Portuguese preferred. Salary Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. Apply with copies of Testimonials to "A. C.," care of this paper.

WHITE BROTHERS' best PORTLAND CEMENT, newly landed. In casks about 410 lbs. gross.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALCUTTA LARGE FANS, Rs. 3 per pair; Polo Sticks, Rs. 6 per dozen.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

COMFORTABLE and Airy Rooms available at Bombay Hotel, Fort, Tamarind-lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel. Terms moderate.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of SUN TOPEES for ladies and gentlemen.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors

TRY OUR TEAS, they are sure to please, coming from China over the seas. Re 1-4 and Re 1 per lb.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street Fort.

WANTED to RENT a bungalow with three bedrooms, sitting and dining-room, rent moderate, upper-storied preferred. Apply to "A. Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a Situation as CLERK; has a thorough knowledge of Office and Custom House work, having served for about 20 years with good testimonials. Apply to "C.S.," care of this paper.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Christmas and New Year's Cards. The most novel, artistic and rich selection of the above at the Oasis Bazar, Ld. Note.—Friday will be the last Engli sh mail for Xmas Cards.

FOR SALE, a 20 H.P. second-hand Root's Patent Safety Boiler, with spare tubes complete, in first-rate order; Price Rs. 2,200. Can be seen at work at RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS' Lyculla Iron Works, Bombay.

LOST, a black leather POCKET-CASE containing currency notes of Rs. 150, and also several other promissory notes. Any one finding and restoring the same to Mr. D. C. Macfenning or to Alois Schweiger, Esq., 21, Parsi Bazaar-street, will receive a reward of Rs. 50.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received. On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 26, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathanie Jonnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" Brand, RESERVE CUVEE, CHAMPAGNE, magnums Rs. 14, quarts Rs. 7, pints Rs. 3½ per dozen cash. Apply LYON and Co.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand bottled by R. Paynter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 9 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

£6,277,986·3·0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

JOHN MOHOMED, 1, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL Co., Ld.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the CHIEF AGENT. Apply by letter to Head Office, stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of cotton business need apply.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12 credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills, Company, Cawnpore.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

TRICYCLE.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, band-brake, ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel, plated. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROYAL HOTEL, Mazagon.—American 10 Pin Bowling Alley, only one of its kind in Bombay. This popular game supplies that healthful recreation, and amusement so necessary, after being engaged at occupation during the day.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

NOW READY. WIDE-AWAKE STORIES: a Collection of Tales in the Punjab and Kashmir, by F. A. Steel and R. C. Temple. Handsome cloth cover, Rs. 4-8. Packing and Postage As. 7. Apply to The SUPERINTENDENT B. E. S. Press, Byculla.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

SKINNY MEN.
"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents,

LORD RIPON AND THE NATIVES OF WESTERN INDIA.

GREAT MEETING IN BOMBAY.

NOT only as representative of the people of Bombay, but of the great native communities comprised within the Western Presidency, the meeting on Saturday at the Town Hall was also remarkable as an impressive outburst of public enthusiasm in thanksgiving, as one of the speakers appropriately termed it, for the spirit and measures of the departing Viceroy's administration. Had the walls of the hall been extended so as to enclose double their present area, the crowds shut out from forming part of Saturday's audience would still have been more than sufficient to fill the additional space. As it was, when every inch of platform and floor had been occupied, the masses packed the broad flight of stone steps leading up to the meeting room, blocked up the wide roadway on both sides of the tramway lines, and then overflowed into the eastern end of the garden in the centre of Elphinstone Circle. In the approaches to the Town Hall throughout the afternoon the multitude of natives presented a singularly animated spectacle. Especially striking was the view of the frontage of the building, the stairs being packed from the colonnade downwards with a mass of figures. Those who had marched down were still distinguishable by the grouped banners, the waving streamers and the bright scarlet uniforms of the bandsmen, scattered elements of the processions. Inside the hall one looked over hundreds of turbaned heads towards the raised platform, where the men of light and leading stood tightly pressed "cheek by jowl," with a background formed by the blue and gold of the great organ which constitutes the memorial of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. Undoubtedly the Parsees were in the majority in the assembly, as they also furnished the greater number of the speakers; but whilst the disciples of Zoroaster came in hundreds, Dustoors and laymen, elders and students, the Hindoo castes were represented by scores of Brahmins and Banias, the merchant princes of Western India among the latter; and although the Mussulmans were perhaps fewer in number, the more weighty members of their community were to be recognised on the platform. The Sheriff attended at the opening as a matter of duty, and having read the requisition in accordance with which he had convened the meeting, took his departure with a brief expression of confidence in the loyalty and good order of those he left behind. In the subsequent proceedings therefore no European was present. To nominate Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy as the president of the meeting, a proposal carried with acclamation, was the work of a few moments; and taking his stand at the front of the platform the Parsee baronet struck the keynote of the occasion in the spirit of deep earnestness which characterised the delivery of his brief and telling address. He claimed that they were taking part in an historic movement, and stated as the special distinction of Lord Ripon that to a greater degree than could be said of any of his predecessors, his departure was anticipated in India with keen regret. Their plain duty, he told them in plain terms, was not to content themselves with expressions of gratitude, but to perpetuate the name and administration of such a Viceroy by some permanent memorial. Towards this object, he was able to add, contributions had already been promised to the extent of Rs. 60,000. According to the arrangements no less than seven resolutions were to follow, three speakers being allotted to each of the first four, so that eighteen had faced the audience before the agenda became completed. It speedily became evident that the very success of the meeting in one respect would unfortunately to a certain degree mar it in another. At three o'clock standing room could not have been obtained with any expectation of comfort. The Elphinstone statue and the bases of the columns had long been possessed, but from without the crowd was still pressing through the open doorways. Round the platform were a few hundred seats, but their holders became unable to resist the pressure on all sides, and the inner space next the speakers became gradually narrowed until it seemed that every now and again as if the chairs would be swept away altogether. Not the slightest forethought having been given to the probability of such a contingency, it was thought prudent for the more venerable in the front ranks to take up a position of greater security on the edge of the platform, the reporters being left to fight for breathing space and to perform their functions as best they could; when hemmed in by the crush. From outside the building occasional bursts of music came from the bands, generally at most inopportune moments. From a corner of the interior the notes of a piano were made to punctuate the impassioned periods of a speaker to the first resolution, and in the midst of the early oratorical flow, a short stand still was necessary during a diversion caused by the sudden entrance of a number of banners. Their display of printed mottoes on a uniformly blue ground ranged from "India wants more Lord Ripons" to "Long live Lord Ripon," copies of the latter having been reproduced in dozens by means of stencil plates. Ranging themselves beneath the gallery the banner-bearers evoked a loud burst of cheering as they waved their bunting in the air. Nothing deterred by such interruptions and meeting all their troubles with the utmost good-humour, the speakers one after another reviewed the character of the closing administration for which they had nothing but praise, and after trying it by the most varied tests pronounced that the Viceroy's measures and policy came out like thrice refined gold the better for each process. Notwithstanding the spirit of unanimity prevailing the bounds of reasonable eulogy were generally observed, such declarations as those of one of the concluding speakers that their hero came "almost like a demigod free from every taint of selfishness" and "to rule over us almost in the spirit of an angel" standing nearly alone in extravagance, of which the assembly showed their impatience and disapproval.

In a speech containing several eloquent passages, the Hon. Budroodeen Tyabjee led off the array and moved the first resolution placing on record the deep sense of gratitude entertained by the native communities of Western India for the eminent services rendered to India by the Marquis of Ripon. Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded the motion in an address more carefully elaborated, but strikingly effective, his vigorous and practised delivery rendering his points audible at times when the most experienced of public speakers would have been sorely tried. Perhaps his happiest illustration was the repitition of the conversation between Lieut.-General Briggs and Mountstuart Elphinstone, whose statue immediately faced Mr. Mehta. The reception of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee who succeeded was rendered the more pronounced for reasons apart from the purpose of the demonstration. As he concluded, the chairman rose, and putting the resolution it was adopted with enthusiasm, as was the case with those following it. As the address had already been published the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, who moved its adoption, dispensed with reading it. His announcement of the presence of the mofussil delegates and of the contributions promised by the Kattywar princes renewed the cheers which had greeted the Rao Saheb on presenting himself. A spirited speech followed from the Hon. K. T. Telang, who for the second time at the meeting laid Tennyson's famous dedication under contribution for a quotation. Mr. Javerilal touched on a subject which by common consent seemed to have been left for its ablest exponent, and explained the significance of the land reforms of Lord Ripon's Government. In the next resolution the proposed memorial to the Viceroy was formally submitted by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee who waived the claim to a lengthy hearing to which he was entitled, and in a few words explained that the proposal was to establish a technical college in Bombay in association with the name of Lord Ripon. His seconder, Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, did not follow Mr. Nowrojee's example. The press of people had now reached the platform, and the heated atmosphere was almost intolerable. Near the chairman a few gentlemen fanning themselves vigorously provoked in others a feeling akin to that which affected the American students when addressed by the author of "The Biglow Papers," who earned their detestation because he had brought his fan and they had been less thoughtful of their own comfort. The total absence of Europeans was commented on by Mr. Bengalee in moving the appointment of a Committee, to be composed of Hindoos, Mussulmans, Parsis, and native Christians—a fact, he observed, the more regrettable as Lord Ripon had been by no means wanting in love to the land of his birth. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy fell a victim to the impatient spirit aroused—of the provocation of which he was certainly guiltless—and was obliged to curtail his remarks. Nothing daunted, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy declined to follow a similar politic course. A friendly suggestion was made that the audience was not disposed to hear him. He at once emphatically repudiated the insinuation, "I say they are disposed to hear me, they will follow me throughout." Those sufficiently near to appreciate the incident laughed heartily, their spirit became infectious, and Mr. Dadabhai's assertion proved to be justified, as he was listened to very indulgently, and his peroration cheered to the echo. With the passing of other resolutions of a more formal character, the demonstration was brought to a close, and with cheering for the Queen and Empress, the Marquis of Ripon, and the speakers, the vast assemblage quietly dispersed. The meeting had lasted just over two hours.

AMONG those present were:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. V. N. Mandlick, C.S.I., the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Mr. Jutice Nanabhai Huridas, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Sorabjee Shapoojee Bengalee, C.I.E., Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nowrozjee Furdonjee, C.I.E., Dadabhai Nowrojee, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, K. R. Cama, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Limjee N. Banajee, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Nanabhai R. Ranina, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, Framjee D. Petit, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Framjee R. Vicajee, Javerilal Umiashunker, Cowasjee D. Naigaumvala, K. N. Kabrajee Damodher Thakersey Muljee, Ratanjee Bomanjee Dubash, Dinshaw Muncherjee Puntaki, Ardeshir Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. F. Gomes, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Dinshaw P. Kanga, Dinshaw E. Vacha, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Dadabhoy D. Ghandi, Khimjee Jewa, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Framjee A. Daver, Sorabjee Warden, Janardhan Gopal, H. N. Gheesta, J. R. Mody, Babajee Cassinath, Bhikajee Nowrojee, Nowrojee Palonjee, J. M. Patel, N. M. Patel, Dorabjee J. Naigaumvala, Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jeevanjee J. Mody, Byramjee N. Sirvai, Goculdas Jugmohandas, Ardeshir P. Cama, Muljee Bhawanidas, Ratansha E. Kohiar, Byramjee Nowrojee, Furdoonjee J. Darivala, Dhunjeeshaw M. Karaka, and several others.

Mr. DAVID WATSON, Sheriff, having read the notice convening the meeting, and having declared it duly constituted in virtue of his office, said he would not take up the time of the meeting with anything beyond the single remark that it afforded him much pleasure to see so large and influential an assemblage, as it was evidence of how strong and widespread amid all classes of this great industrial community was the sentiment of loyalty to the British rule. Personally he confessed that he rather leant to the opinion that the Sheriff had perhaps better confine himself to calling only general meetings of all citizens which were not limited in any way, and meetings in which he, the Sheriff, could take a leading and active part. In this he would follow more strictly the custom of similar officers in England. In looking over the records of the Sheriff's office, however, he found that the course he was now asked to follow was amply justified by former precedents. Such being the case as he had every desire to meet the wishes of the many distinguished and influential citizens who had signed the requisition, he had not hesitated to call the meeting accordingly. He then called upon the meeting to elect a chairman and proceed with the business.

On the mention of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, seconded by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers, said:—Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for the honour you have done me in calling me to the chair on this occasion. We are assembled here to bear humble but emphatic testimony to the excellence of Lord Ripon's administration, and to the regret which is so universally felt at its termination. In doing so I venture to say that we are taking our part in a remarkable and an historic movement. Lord Ripon is not the only English Viceroy who will have left us with the consciousness of a great task greatly performed, in the full expectation of that generous recognition of public service, which England never refuses to her faithful public servants. (Cheers.) It is this special distinction that in his case, to a greater degree than can be said of any of his predecessors, his departure is anticipated by us in India with keen regret. Gentlemen, the address which will be laid before you for adoption, and the observations which will be made by those who are to follow me, will doubtless deal in some detail with the most prominent features of the regime of our retiring Viceroy. I am willing, however, to let the opportunity go, of saying for myself, and I trust in your name also, that what has won for Lord Ripon the love and gratitude of the many peoples of India is precisely what has also given unity to his policy—(cheers)—and I may add, has firmly believe, success to the remotest future, for his most generous aspirations on our behalf. Justice and righteousness have been the foundations of his rule. For four years and a half now he has governed India in the name, and by the authority of that illustrious people, with whose destinies ours are linked. He has governed without distinction of race or colour—(cheers)—and we claim it for him that he has interpreted the charter of his commission so as to earn—as I doubt not he will receive—the lasting gratitude alike of England and of India. (Renewed cheers.) Above all we say that Lord Ripon—(cheers)—has succeeded in winning for the British rule in India our confidence and loyalty to a degree rarely if ever reached before. It has won that confidence and loyalty not merely by good intentions, but by tangible deeds—deeds which have been inspired by a parental care of our poor countrymen, a large minded desire to admit us, according to our deserts, to higher positions in the administration of our country (cheers), and generally to a higher political status—in one word by a determination to honesty and ear

and does not know what to do with them. And thus our Anglo-Indian rulers come to be in the position of the hero who sets out on high surprise in many an Oriental allegory. Half way up the goal, he is assailed by dire threats and forebodings, by hideous shouts from beasts and demons, and warned to turn back for very life. You know, gentlemen,—that if cowed by such menaces, he wavers and looks back, he is lost. He triumphs only, if he resolutely pushes forward. It is through this intermediate stage, gentlemen, that our English rulers have been passing. Half way on their great mission of governing India they are assailed by fears and alarm, at the consequences of the progress around them, and "the coolest, shrewdest, and most distinguished" of them see nothing but disaffection and mutiny, and ultimate ruin, if they did not retrace their steps. (Cheers.) This spirit of alarm and reaction found full play during the administration of Lord Lytton. The results of his Viceroyalty may be shortly described "as the preparation of the hero of the enterprize to turn back alarm." The native press was gagged, the promises and charters given to the people were declared to be made only to be broken, the prestige of England was proclaimed to be one of fear and force and not of good faith and honour. Imperialism and jingoism were installed in tawdry pageants, and the country was involved in a wanton war with its attendant heavy financial embarrassments, sought to be concealed by discreditable financial manipulations. Gentlemen, there never was a more anxious and critical period in the history of British rule in India, than when Lord Lytton resigned the reins of office. He left the country in a state of doubt and perplexity, of alarm and uneasiness. At this juncture, Lord Ripon assumed the reins of office; and fortunately for India in him we got back the true old English statesman, wise in his noble generosity and far sighted in his righteousness. It is no exaggeration to say that he has saved the country from the grave disasters that would have followed the false and perilous reactionary step that was being taken. More than a century ago, the military sagacity and enterprise of Clive had enunciated the maxim that helped in creating the British Empire in India. The same comprehensive coup d'oeil and the same strong spirit had led Lord Ripon to perceive that it was necessary to hold fast to the same maxim in maintaining and governing it, viz., "to stand still is danger, to recede is ruin." (Cheers.) There was no retreat possible from the old declared policy, and history will record it to his lasting honour and glory that Lord Ripon girded himself for the work before him, stopped the reaction, and ordered an advance all along the line. (Renewed cheers.) It seems to me, that this is the keynote to the whole of Lord Ripon's policy, and every important act of his administration can be properly referred to it. He restored the liberty of the native press. He gave a vigorous push to the principles of local self-government, avowedly with the double aim of securing improved local and municipal administration, as also to give political education to the people. He invited the co-operation of able and qualified natives in the work of government. He has supported in every way the educational progress of the country; he has encouraged sympathetically the march of high education, and he has cleared and prepared the way for the educational elevation of the masses, so that it should keep touch with the percolating influences of higher education. (Cheers.) Whatever may be thought of the immediate result of the Ilbert Bill, one great good it has undoubtedly effected in consequence of the controversy being carried to England. Through the passing uproar, an assurance for the natives of India has come out clear and strong that the English nation will never consent to upset or modify the great principles of justice and equality on which the declared policy of the Crown for the government of India is based. Add to this that he restored peace and vigorously promoted the economical and industrial advancement of the country, so that all the other measures may have a free and fertile field in which to flourish and fructify. True, that in all these measures Lord Ripon has taken no leaps and bounds, and the general advance has been gradual and measured, so as not to be harmonious. (Cheers.) But such a reproach comes with ill-grace from people who, on the other hand, were alarmed at the haste and rashness of his policy. It is the height of inconsistency in such people to say that the outcome of all Lord Ripon's policy is exhausted in "amiable regrets." I would answer them in the words of a great book, and tell them that the work Lord Ripon has done is "like to a grain of mustard-seed which a man took and sowed in his field, which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." I say then, gentlemen, that history will gratefully record Lord Ripon's name among those great men who guided the British Empire in India at a crisis of great anxiety and peril and steered it clear of dangerous rocks. And I am sure it will come to pass that it will be also recorded that he has done a great service by his teadfast policy of righteousness which has been derided as weak sentiment as ever Lord Canning did by his firm policy of justice which was then derided as clemency. (Loud cheers.) Memorials and monuments of all sorts bearing his honoured name are being raised in all parts of the country to commemorate his great and good work, and it is said that he will be rewarded with a dukedom on his return to England. (Applause.) This is as it ought to be, but he has raised a surer monument to himself in the grateful hearts of the people of India, he has secured a nobler reward in their blessing, which will fervently accompany him on his leaving these shores. In giving an account of his stewardship to his sovereign and his ministres, he can point them as the surest testimony of how he has discharged himself of the great trust reposed in him, and say that he has left peace where he found war, he has left content where he found uneasiness and alarm, that he has restored the true prestige of England—the prestige of its good faith and honour—and that he has left the loyalty of the people firmly anchored in their confidence and gratitude instead of in fear and force. Gentlemen, is not this a record of true and faithful service, and of great and good work as ever was performed? The verdict which is given by your cheers which have rung through these halls as they have seldom rung before will, I doubt not, be endorsed by the great English people and their sovereign, who, as her own poet-laureat ehas sung

"Holds a nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brain, or birth.
Could give the warrior kings of old."

(Loud cheers.)

Never has prophecy been more truly fulfilled than that uttered by that remarkable man, General Gordon, four years ago, when he said, "God has blessed England and India in giving the Viceroyalty to Lord Ripon. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJE, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—All India from one end to the other proclaims the righteousness and good deeds of Lord Ripon. There are many persons among the thousand said that have assembled here, or among the hundreds of thousands of this city, or among the millions of this Presidency, who have not his great services by heart. (Cheers.) It will be useless for me to waste any time in a reiteration of them. I shall touch upon what strikes me as the brightest stars in the whole galaxy of his deeds. The greatest questions of the Indian problem to my mind at present are, our material and moral loss, and our political education for self-government. For the former—the first great achievement of the Ripon Government—is a courageous and candid acknowledgement that the material and educational condition of India is that of extreme poverty. After this bold and righteous recognition England will feel bound to remedy this great evil. (Cheers.) Lord Ripon's Government has, however, not remained satisfied with their acknowledgment, but has laid the foundation of the remedy by resolving that Indian energy, Indian resources, and Indian agency must be developed in every way and in all departments with broad and equal justice to all. For the second—our political education—nothing can be a more conclusive proof of the success of his measures in that direction than the sight of the great and national political up-heaving in the ovation that is now being poured upon him throughout the length and breadth of India. (Cheers.) And we ourselves are here to-day as the proof of the success of our political education. (Cheers.) We are to propose a memorial to Lord Ripon. But what will hundred such memorials be to the great monuments he has himself raised to himself. As self-government, and self-administration and education advances for which all he has raised great new landmarks, his memory shall exist at every moment of India's life and be the everlasting monuments, before which all our memorials will sink into utter insignificance. (Renewed cheers.) It was asked in St. Paul where Wren's monument was. This, St. Paul itself, was his monument, was the reply. What is Ripon's monument? It will be answered India itself, a self-governing and prosperous nation and loyal to the British throne. Canning was Sandy Canning; he is now the Canning the Just of the British historian. The native historian, with admiration and gratitude, and the English historian, with pride and pleasure, will point to Ripon as Ripon the righteous, the maker and benefactor of a nation of hundreds of millions. (Loud cheers.) But by far the greatest service that Ripon has done, is to England and Englishmen. He has raised the name and glory of England and the Englishmen, and rivetted India's loyalty to the British rule. Deep and unshakeable as my faith is in the English character for fairness and desire to do good to India, I must confess during my humble efforts in Indian politics, I was sometimes driven to despair, and to doubt my faith. But Ripon has completely restored it to its full intensity, that England's coascience is right and England *will* do its duty and perform its great mission in India, when she has such sons, so pure of heart and high in statesmanship. (Cheers.) I pray that our sovereign gave us always Viceroys like Ripon. The good deeds of Ripon are sung all over the land from the prince to the peasant. I am informed that addresses will flow from the poor agriculturists when Lord Ripon arrives here, and I have the pleasure of reading to you a letter to me from a prince. This is what H. H. the Thakore Saheb Bhagvatsingjee of Gondal, says: "I am happy to note that a movement is being set on foot in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the retiring Viceroy Lord Ripon. He has a stronghold on the loyalty and affection of our people with whose vital interests he has identified himself. So the movement of which you are a promoter has my best sympathies. As a slight tribute of my admiration for the noble Lord Ripon I beg to subscribe Rs. 3,000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund." (Cheers.) For the sentiments of His Highness the Jam Saheb Vibhajee of Jamnuggar, you can judge best when I tell you that he with his Kuvar Jasvatsingjee has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Ripon Memorial. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote and Kotasan have also subscribed. My friend Mr. Hurkissodas has just this moment received a telegram from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limree, the Hon. Jesvatsinghjee, subscribing Rs. 5,000 to the Ripon Memorial. A deputation from the great meeting of Sholapore which was presided over by Mr. Satiandarnath Tajore, has attended here. Also another deputation from Khandesh. Well, gentlemen, these two months will be an epoch and a bright page in Indian history, and we shall be for ever proud that we had the good fortune to have had a share in honouring the great name of Ripon. Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The resolution was carried amid cheers.

THE HON. RAO SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK, C. S. I. took the address which has already been published in the newspapers as read and having its adoption, said: The first thing which you will allow me to say in presenting the address is to mention to you the presence of several deputations from the mofussil and from several of the largest mills in the city (cheers). You have now among you a deputation from Khandeish an I another from Sholapur, saying in the name of the varied populations of those large districts that they take the warmest interest in what is going on in this Town Hall and they also propose to send their deputations to us at the time the address is presented (renewed cheering). This is not an age in which the gates of Somnath can make any Viceroy famous (laughter). We have gone beyond the heroic period. We have arrived at an age of commerce and electric communications. But what connects Lord Ripon with this meeting and with the whole of India is that telegraphic influence which moves the human heart and the human mind, and which makes one feel as if all were animated by a single voice—the voice that has brought us here to-day (cheers.) The mental and moral influence which is the guiding and the ruling spirit of the present administration commands our sympathies, our respect, our gratitude and our affection. All the matters connected with this administration have been explained in the address which is now before you and which you are formally asked to pass (cheers). When I spoke of the district deputations I should also have asked leave to mention that I just now had placed in my hands two substantial and princely tokens which show that the princes of India are linked with the people in their admiration for this great administration. These links come to you from the heart of Kattywar—one from H. H. the Chief of Limri—and you will learn with satisfaction that each represents Rs. 5,000. Therefore you will remember that in the business we have assembled to transact, we have not only the people but the princes of India with us, all joined together in one solemn thanksgiving address to our retiring Viceroy (cheers).

The Hon. K. T. TELANG said that when he expressed his great and heartfelt pleasure in seconding the resolution placed before them by the Hon. Rao Saheb, he was not indulging merely in the conventional cant which was supposed to be appropriate to such occasions. He was really an honour as well as a pleasure to take part in the proceedings of that evening. (Hear, hear.) Explaining why he supported the present movement with all his heart and soul, Mr. Telang said there were two modes in which the success or failure of the personage who ruled over them might be tested. One of these modes was to see what had been the effect of his government and of all his measures upon the people over whom he had ruled, and the other was to examine what those measures were, to strike a balance between their merits and defects, and then to judge whether their ruler had deserved well of his people. Tried by these tests, Lord Ripon's administration must appear to have earned triumphant success. Whether they looked to the popularity, which his Lordship had won from the people over whom he had been so long for the last three years, or whether they considered the various measures of his administration, the conclusion was forced upon all unbiassed minds that Lord Ripon's Government had been successful. The great authority of the Viceroy, after the heavy strain which had been placed upon it not more than two years ago, was still as great and as living a force as it ever was before. The account which they continued to receive of the enthusiasm with which his Lordship has been received wherever he has been on his journey from Simla to Calcutta—all of them point with conclusive force—a force which could not for one moment be impeached; how Lord Ripon's popularity was still alive and still powerful in the midst of all unfavourable circumstances. (Cheers.) But this was not the only proof of the Viceroy's popularity. There were those among them who had been supposed by many to be a sort of a perpetual opposition to all Government measures. Many of them had been so branded by their opponents during the last two years, but strange as it might seem, those supposed to be the permanent opposition in the country had turned ministerialists, and those who were taken to be exceedingly bitter against a foreign Government in this country had joined in one chorus of praise which they were now hearing. (Laughter.) This was the breadth of the land. (Cheers.) That was not a small victory to have achieved. It was a great victory for any Government, and particularly great for a foreign Government, to have achieved in the midst of them. (Cheers.) It was true that popularity was not always a safe guide to be trusted to. As a distinguished person has said there is the popularity which seeks and the popularity which is sought after. The popularity which was sought after might not afford a good test for the worth of a man, but the true test was supplied by the popularity which seeks, the popularity which follows upon the performance of one's actions and upon the pursuit of an honest course. (Cheers.) Tried by these tests, Lord Ripon's administration would be found to stand, and stand triumphant. To judge him by the measures which he had introduced—to examine them without prejudice—the deverns in the most impartial manner, one would inevitably come to the conclusion that they had been all inspired by a great sympathy for the people of this country and by a strong sense of justice and of duty. (Hear, hear.) In considering the recent measure limiting the enhancement of revenue at the time of decennial readjustments, it was not impossible to feel that here justice had, after all, been done to that class of their countrymen which was least able to speak for itself,—to the ryot who had very often been the object of passive rather than moving sympathy. With regard also to the salt duty, what was it but another instance in which Lord Ripon had exercised his power in favour of those who were themselves unable to complain. They all knew that it had pressed with the greatest hardship on the poorest classes of the population, and that the administration which preceded Lord Ripon's, out of a mere love of symmetry and uniformity, had increased that duty over certain portions of this country. But it was Lord Ripon's Government that had succeeded in reducing this most oppressive impost. The strongest attack made upon Lord Ripon's administration, upon what might be called grounds of reason, was in regard to the repeal of duty on Manchester goods. At the time when this measure was passed he was twitted by one of his European friends with allowing himself to be blinded by mere prejudices in not making a public protest against the Viceroy's administration in the matter. He had not done so against that of his predecessor, Lord Lytton. But if they considered the circumstances under which the measures for the repeal of the duties were passed in these instances, it would be absolutely clear that they differed entirely from each other on most essential points. In the case of Lord Lytton the repeal was a voluntary act taken up at a time when a general election was impending in England, and no moral loss, and on the people of this country had been increased. On the other hand, in the case of Lord Ripon, the repeal was not undertaken as a voluntary measure, but was enforced upon his Government by the action of his predecessors,—an action which the persons who were responsible for it almost cynically confessed was intended to lead to the further measure of repeal the next year. (Hear, hear.) And it must also be remembered that this measure was undertaken at a time when there had actually been a remission of the salt duty. But, Mr. Telang went on to say, he relied not as much on these specific measures as on the general tone and spirit of liberality which pervaded the administration of Lord Ripon. (Cheers.) If they looked at the various measures which had been passed during the present admistration, if they looked at the manner in which members had been recently appointed to the Supreme Council, at the scheme of local self-government, and the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and such other reforms, they would at once see that the most important principle and the all-pervading element of these measures was a desire to extend the bounds of *liberty* among the people. Most of them would remember the very noble lines in which the Poet Laureate anticipates the verdict of posterity:—

And statesmen at her Council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the h-and, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shapi g some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the inviolate sea."

The ideas so beautifully expressed in these lines were literally true of Her Majesty's Government in this country, as represented by the present Viceroy. (Cheers.) The bounds of freedom have been extended wider yet by the august decrees which were issued from time to time, and it was the perception of this tendency and the fact that progress had been made in this direction that had roused the ire of persons like Sir James Stephen and those who thought with him. It was no longer necessary for them to consider whether they should agree with these persons or not. The principles which they had advocated had now been finally rejected by the British Parliament and the British Crown. A true perception of all these facts, together with the character of the specific measures to which he had already referred, must be their full justification for the proceedings of that evening, and the Viceroy who had been able to do so much for India deserved all that they had been doing for him and a great deal more. (Loud cheers.)

MR. JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK said:—I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion for the adoption of the address. In that address and in the speeches of the gentlemen who preceded me, you have had described to you the various measures of Lord Ripon's administration. So large is the ground which these measures cover, it is difficult to do them full justice here. There is among them a class of measures of which the full significance and value will come to be practically understood and prized by those whom they affect as time passes. I refer to the land reforms of Lord Ripon's government. In these reforms, as in other acts of his Lordship's administration, the merit of Lord Ripon consists, not in making any radical changes in the existing state of things, but in giving them such a form and shape as would make them acceptable to the classes most interested in them. The main object of these land reforms is, I take it, to improve the condition of the agricultural classes or rather to clear away the impediments which lie in the way of such improvement. I say the improvement of the condition of the Indian ryot. This is a big problem; it is at the same time a sure problem with the British Government. The attempt to solve it has taken the wisdom of the best statesmen in India and England, gentlemen it is a notable fact in the history of England's work in India that whereas free scope has been given to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country to advance themselves in wealth and intelligence in proportion to the degree in which they avail themselves of the opportunities offered to them, and whereas such opportunities have been actually availed of in various ways by different classes of people, the agricultural classes stand out from the rest of the population as those who have not had their fair share of the beneficent effects of British rule. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the best resources of British statesmanship had so far hardly grappled successfully with this agricultural problem. The Indian ryot of the present day is in the same abject, and helpless state as he was thirty years ago. Strange as it may appear it is nevertheless a fact. Not that he is inferior in intelligence to others of his countrymen. He knows perhaps as well as others wherein lies his interest. But there is something in his relations with the State which is in a measure answerable for his present condition. Now what that is, is the problem which Lord Ripon has attacked, and attacked successfully. He has attacked it in a manner which has earned for him the gratitude of these classes. There is perhaps no other country in the world in which the State has such immediate, such close and intimate relations with the agricultural classes as India. The Government of India is not a mere taxing machinery. It is the chief landlords of the country. It has a tenantry which constitutes nearly 60 per cent. of the population. Now, one thing which goes to account in some measure for the backwardness of the Indian ryot is, as I said just now, the relations between the State landlord and the ryots are not of the happiest character. Successive Viceroys and Governors-General of India felt this. And they have applied themselves seriously to the task of improving those relations but their efforts appear to have been confined chiefly to a record of valuable suggestions in minutes and despatches. No practical step would seem to have been taken by them. It was reserved for Lord Ripon to take this practical step to carefully prove and diagnose the disease and apply the needed cure. He found that among other causes, the one thing which all along had kept the ryot in a helpless state and deprived him of the stimulus to greater exertions was the feeling of uncertainty hanging over his mind, nay, a feeling of fear, lest under the existing system of periodical settlements, the Government should enhance the assessment on his land at the next settlement, and lest by such enhancements he should be deprived of the fruits of his labour and industry. How to get over this fear, how to afford the ryot a complete security against enhancements of his labour was a problem that had also occupied the attention of Lord Ripon's predecessors in India and of the various Secretaries of State in England thus in one shape or other. The land question in India was a very complicated one, and it was no wonder if that question had for 100 years, in fact, ever since the date of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1862. That despatch pointed out the political and social advantages of a permanent settlement and the ultimate profit which such a settlement would give to agriculture and the growth of wealth in India. The idea of a permanent settlement has not gained favour with Indian authorities but though a permanent settlement has been discouraged by them the evil effects of the present system of renewing settlement at the end of 40 years have been fully admitted. It has been condemned for instance, that the system prevents agricultural operations being maintained in a high state of efficiency. A change in the system has been deemed necessary. Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook successively urged the directions in which the change should be made. Lord Northbrook's idea was to introduce a self-regulating system of and assessment based on the valuations of land once carefully made, and to dispense with the system of repeating such valuations at the end of every 30 years. This principle now forms the basis of Lord Ripon's measures of land reform The Government of India have resolved that a permanent and British land settlement of land has been made in a district, there shall be no remeasurement and no reclassification of that land; and there shall be no settlement Department charged with these duties of fixing soil rates; the improvements in lands made by a ryot at his own cost shall not be taxed, and that there shall be a complete security afforded to him in respect of the full and free enjoyment of the fruits of his labour and capital. It will be noted here that the relief thus given is not to conflict with the right of the State to an increase of assessment. That increase will be made under certain specified conditions, and no other. The new agricultural department has been provided. Its branches is the machinery by which these measures are to be carried out. The duty of that department will be to collect accurate agricultural statistics and to watch over the whole work. In this way, gentlemen, Lord Ripon has attempted the solution of perhaps the most difficult agricultural problem of the present day in India. To induce a feeling of security and relief in the minds of the most traditional-bound people in the world is the most difficult feat of statesmanship, it could not have been accomplished if Lord Ripon was a mere dreamer, and an unpractical man. It has often been asserted that in all acts of his administration Lord Ripon has been carried away by airy theories of radical philosophy, and that he has accomplished little or next to nothing that is of a practical character. Now, I ask you, gentlemen, what can be more practical than the solution of the most practical problem of Anglo-Indian questions of the day—questions upon the right determination of which depends the daily life, nay, the very existence of millions of human beings in the country. It indicates to my mind a singularly correct insight into the economic condition of the peasantry. The fact that these land reforms have received the approval of the most able and experienced members of the Government of India, the approval of Local Governments and Provincial administrations is to me the most convincing proof that they are calculated to meet the ends in view. It is certain that Lord Ripon has not struck out anything new. He has only given practical effect to the views which had been floating in the minds of his predecessors. But it required a high moral to do it, to take these questions from the domain of theory and put them into practice. It required a lofty conception of duty, based upon that principle of Christian morality which the late Duke of Wellington inculcated in his Indian despatches to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the principle, namely, that righteousness exalteth a nation. I leave you to form your own conclusion as to the political and social effects of this new land policy. I will only ask you to say, what can better bind the agricultural classes in loyalty to the British Government, and what can promote better the stability of British rule in India than the sense of rest thus imparted to them? There have not been wanting croakers and pessimists in England to proclaim deceit to lead or rather misinform the British public into supposing that India is on the brink of troublous times that there are dangers immediately ahead. Now all I can say to this is that there are the surmises of those who do not know what Lord Ripon has done for the people, who do not know what Lord Ripon has done for the stability of British rule. It seems to me that, Lord Ripon has ruled over India in vain for four years and a half that we have met to-day to propose in Town Hall to celebrate his rule over us, if that is to be the immediate result of his administration no, no. Such fears must be dismissed from our minds. No single Indian Viceroy has done more to gain the stability of the Indian Empire on a firmer basis. And it is in the permanent interest of this stability I say that India needs a succession of Viceroys of the stamp of Lord Ripon. 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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

OWING probably to the financial requirements of Government in connection with Egypt, the London market is decidedly hardening again, rates of discount outside being quoted at 4½ per cent., an advance of ½. The movement does not appear to have had any effect on the stock exchange however, Consols still standing at 100⅛, and Indian Loans, both sterling and rupee, as before. In Paris, French Rentes are ¼ lower at 108½, due doubtless to the warlike decision of Government on the China question, and the heavy expenditure which it must entail.

The Produce Markets at home remain quiet all round. Linseed is partially 6d. per quarter lower, Rapeseed and Wheat are unchanged. Coffee is easier, and 1s. per cwt. lower in Mid-Plantation Ceylon.

Cotton has assumed a quieter tone again. In Liverpool yesterday the market was dull with sales of 10,000 bales, and a decline of 1-16d. in Americans on the spot and 1-64d. to arrive. To-day's report is dull, sales only 8,000 bales, but prices are unchanged. In New York ready Cotton is unchanged, but futures which were one point higher yesterday are 7 points down to-day, March shipment being now 10·61 cents per lb. The causes of the reaction are very evident in dearer money, the probability of a prolongation of the Franco-Chinese war, and the extraordinarily heavy movements of the American crop. Not only are the receipts at the shipping ports for the week the heaviest ever recorded, but the large increase in the stocks at the interior towns at the same time show that the movements from the plantations have been still more exceptional, and it may almost be taken as evidence of considerable strength in the position of the staple that the backward tendency of prices has not been more marked. It is at all events evident that the rapid marketing of the crop is not looked upon as indicating a yield in excess of former estimates, and if the out-turn is to be less than 6 millions, Cotton is not dear on its merits, bad trade to the contrary notwithstanding.

We subjoin our usual statistical comparison with the two previous years. The total visible supply has increased during the week by 110,000 bales, and is now only 160,000 bales behind last year, while 30,000 bales more than two years ago. The supply of Surats, however, continues to decrease, being 12,000 bales less on the week. To this and the backwardness of our new crop may be attributed the firmness which Surats show as compared with Americans in Liverpool.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	284,000	222,000	251,000
,, Exports to U. K.	73,000	100,000	97,000
,, ,, Continent	73,000	54,000	82,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,493,000	2,411,000	2,222,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	803,000	644,000	799,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	578,000	592,000	566,000
,, Stock in the Ports	901,000	964,000	788,000
Saturday's receipts	51,000	34,000	31,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	2,570,000	2,730,050	2,541,450
,, ,, Surats	369,000	321,070	484,780

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	430,000	467,350	505,330
,, London	48,000	45,000	75,500
American afloat	250,000	245,000	225,000
East Indian ,,	16,000	47,000	54,000
	744,000	804,350	859,850
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	6d.	5 15-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4 7-8d.	4 3-16d.	4d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1 13-16d.	1 7-16d.

THE COTTON MARKET here to-day has been very quiet. Prices are not perhaps quotably lower, but sellers on the one hand are more disposed and buyers less willing to business.

WHEAT is dull and unaltered in value, Linseed is weaker again at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. sellers.

FREIGHTS remain unchanged. A certain amount of steadiness is apparent, but rates are not higher.

EXCHANGE is firm at unaltered rates for Bank paper, but private bills are 1-32d. higher. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 9-32d. ,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 15-32d. ,,
Francs do. do.	2·05. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet at Rs. 99⅞ for Fours, at which some business was done, but with a little inquiry, the quotation advanced to Rs. 99 15-16. Fours-and-a-half are at Rs 102⅝ nominal.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed during the day owing to the death of Mr. John Gordon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, sailed on Saturday last for Harve, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain G. A. Shephard, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool *viâ* Kurrachee with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A. P. Turner, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. H. M. Okelly, and 62 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer Abyssinia, Captain O. Canepa, will sail this day for Genoa—Major and Mrs. Cary, Major W. A. Salmon, Major E. S. Gordon, For Suez.—Seven deck passengers.

THE steamer Knight of St. George, 1,972 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Penarth, (15th Oct.), with a cargo of 3,235¾ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Trieste,—Rev. Sisters Frances and Alberta, and Mr. C. Bade. For Suez—Mr. T. Bettrish, and 32 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Paramatta 2,684 tons, Captain G. Godd, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Sydney, with China and Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Bombay—Mr. D. D. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Maunder, Lieutenant and Mrs. Adam, and Mr. F. Vishram.—From Melbourne to Bombay—Miss Besh, Mr. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Rowlins, Miss Rowlins, and ayah.—From Sydney to London—Mr. D. L. Murdock, Mr. Tofuus, Miss Keep, and Mr. W. R. Ringland.—From Sydney to Venice—Dr. Brady, and Mr. and Mrs. Erbslohn.—From Melbourne to London—Mrs. Smyth, Mr. T. B. Alexander, Mrs. Terry, four daughters, and son, Mr. S. Spry, Mr. Thurston, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkie, and three daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Budd.—From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. J. A. King.—From Colombo to Bombay—Mr. A. W. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lidbetter, and one child.—From Sydney to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Reavin, and infant.—From Hongkong to London—Mr. A. B. Battle; and from Singapore, two deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
28	Knight of St. George (s)	Sheill	Penarth, Oct. 15.
29	Paramatta (s)	Godd	Sydney, Oct. 31.
30	Sir Lancelot	McDonld	Mauritius, Nov. 5.
	Randolf	Roberts	Cochin, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
29	Peshawar (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	Inchgarvie (s)	Griffiths	Havre.
	Medusa (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, &c.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool via Kurrachee.
	Chilka (s)	Shephard	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Abyssinia, Canepa, to Genoa, &c.
,, Purulia, Turner, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Maineluke, to Marseilles, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.	ARRIVAL.		
25	Brenda (s)	Merrifield	Bombay, Nov. 11.
	Cocanada (s)	Croft	Rangoon, Nov. 17.
	Ethiopia (s)	Guy	Rangoon, Nov. 22.
	City Camp	Jardalia	Colombo, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.—Steamer Mira. Ships Lady Lawrence and Hereford.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—2 cases medicines, Rogers and Co.
Peshawur s—2 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 12 cases champagne, Bodger Warburton and Co; 8 cases gin, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 9 cases claret, Robertson Brothers; 17 cases cheese bacon hams provisions &c., John Fleming and Co; 11 cases hams bacon and cheese, M. R. Todiwalla and Co; 33 packages hams bacon and cheese, Treacher and Co; 10 cases cheese, Doosabhoy Merwanjee; 53 packages papers, A. Blascheck and Co; 9 cases lamps, F. W. Shallir.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—20 barrels sulphur, Mamoodally Noorbhoy; 110 packages coal tar, J. Madhavrao and Co; 50 barrels rosin, Moosajee Mahomed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—50 boxes bar soap, E. Sumsoodin and Co; 2 packages earthenwares, Huhim Cassum 3 packages earthenwares, Khimjee Tharoo; 24 packages soap &c., A. Abdool Rahman; 1,544 copper tiles, Benn Ashley and Co; 800 k. paints of sorts, T. Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Peshawar s—20 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers; 3 packages glasswares, Fakeera Bharmui; 8 cases glasswares, Moosa Ayoob; 18 cases glasswares, Khimjee Tharoo.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Peshawares s—3 casks claret, A. Blascheck and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Titania s—4 packages glasswares, K. K. Pudumsey and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Bruce, Deputy Surg.-Genl. on duty, from Aden.
Aucketill, Lieut., 3rd Belooch Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Edwardes, Brigadier Genl., Staff, from leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29

Riordan, Surg., on duty, to Rangoon.

NOVEMBER 30.

Chambers, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, rejoin, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 1, 1884.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders :—At the oval near the Band-stand every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. The parade on Wednesday will be under the Adjutant, all members are requested to attend. At the J. J. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p.m.; at the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Friday at 5 p.m.; at the Byculla school every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m.; and at the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 4-45 p.m. All members and especially recruits are requested to attend at the above places for squad and company drill so as to qualify themselves for the commanding officers parade on Saturday. White uniform to be worn at all the above parades.

Vol. J. T. Pearson having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 26th November 1884 and posted to D. Company.

The Ranges at Coorla are reserved for B. Co. Thorpe Medal Competition on Thursday and Friday next the 4th and 5th December.

By order
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.
(Calcutta Gazette)

The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr R F Rampini, Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, 2 months; Mr M Finucane, Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, 5 weeks.

The services of Mr C S Bayley are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept from 10th inst.

The services of Mr R H Wilson, Magte and Coln of Midnapore, on leave, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, P W Depts, Irrigation Branch for employment on the Commission to enquire into certain matters in connection with the Orissa Canals.

In supersession of the order, of 18th inst, Mr H W C Carnduff, Asst Magte and Coln, Shahabad, is transfd to the sudder station of the dist of Mozufferpore.

Mr A S Womack, Asst Magte and Coln, Bhagulpore, is transfd to Mozufferpore, and is appd to have charge of the Seetamurhee sub-divn of that dist.

Mr E Pegler is apptd to be Lieut of the Cadet Coy of the N B V Rifle Corps at Kurseong, from 9th July.

In supersession of the order of 6th Sept, Mr E F Ainslie, Temply Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for two months from 4th idem.

Mr G H P Livesay, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is also apptd to have charge of the Sungoo sub-divn of that dist.

Mr R F Guise, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Cuttack.

In modification of the order of 28th ult, Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Sarun, is transfd to Gya.

Mr W D Abercrombie, Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the Dist Police, Pooree, is transfd to Tipperah on being relieved of his present apptnt by Mr M F Beamish.

Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, Sarun, is apptd to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 24th ult.

Mr W C Fasson, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is apptd to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 1st inst.

The Rev T J Rawson, Chaplain of Kidderpore and Presidency Jail, reported his departure from India on furlough on 26th ult.

The Rev H Whitehead acted as Chaplain of St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, from 29th Sept 1884 to 19th inst.

The Rev J H Taylor is apptd to officiate as Second Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, from date on which he joined his apptnt.

Surg R Macrae, Offg Civil Surg, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for one year and one hundred and eighty-three days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr D Scott, Exe Engr, first grade, are on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr H E Pellereau, Asst Engr second grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College is posted to the outn. Western College.

Mr C A Mills who reported his return from furlough on 21st inst, is apptd to be Exe Engr of the Chittagong Divn.

Mr C Taylor, Exe Engr, fourth grade, is posted to the Brahmini-Byturni Divn.

Mr G Deuchars, Asst Engr second grade is transfd from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Benares-Cuttack Rail Surveys.

Mr W E Newham, Asst Engr, first grade, is transfd from the Bengal Nagpore to the Northern Bengal State Rlwy.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 11, RAMPART-ROW
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held in the hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Apollo-bunder
On Tuesday, 2nd December, at 8-30 p.m.
LORD RADSTOCK
WILL PRESIDE.
THE REV. J. FORDYCE OF SIMLA
(The Society's Commissioner)
will give an address,
previous to his departure from India by this week's mail steamer.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be at the SECRETARIAT, from about 1 p.m. TO-DAY (MONDAY).

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, Parel, 1st December, 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GORDON—November 29, at Tiegnmouth, South Devon, the wife of Lieut. J. W. Gordon, Adjt. 16th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BAILEY—HAYTER—November 29, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Frank Gerald Bailey to Maud Jane, younger daughter of the late D. Hayter (I. M. D.), of Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

McARTHUR—November 23, as Ranikhet, N.-W. P., the wife of Color-Sergeant McArthur, the King's Regiment, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

THE meeting of natives which assembled in Bombay on Saturday to adopt an address to Lord Ripon abundantly confirmed the testimony which has been borne farther north and eastward to the merits of the retiring Viceroy. It was one of the largest gatherings that have been seen in Bombay for a long time past, and we cannot imagine how a more genuine manifestation of native opinion could possibly have been obtained. No one who saw it will for a moment suppose that it was a merely perfunctory demonstration of superficial enthusiasm. That is a view of the matter for which no encouragement whatever has been given in any of the great cities which have thus far done honour to Lord Ripon, and we suspect that it will not seriously be maintained even by those who are least in sympathy with the movement. Nor is it possible to speak of the addresses delivered at this meeting in any terms other than those of approval. There was much warmth in them, but there was also much discrimination and much good sense. The speakers not only said the right thing, and said it well, but they were very careful to refrain from saying the wrong thing, and hence no note was raised that could jar within the meeting itself or in other communities outside. Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta's estimate of the generously, yet cautiously, progressive character of Lord Ripon's policy put it in a light in which neither Europeans nor natives need contemplate it with distrust. Rightly looked as it has been perhaps the least disturbing policy that has been adopted in India for many administrations—the policy most likely, moreover, to contribute to the permanence and vitality of the Imperial connection. Such, indeed, was the view which seem to have impressed itself upon Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, and there is something worthy of note in the observation of that gentleman that Lord Ripon had borne in mind "that in pursuing a just policy towards this country he was in fact strengthening and consolidating that connection." Nor did this observation stand alone as an indication that the promoters of the meeting were animated by none of the unreal sentimentalism which is now and then imputed to native recognition of the services that Lord Ripon has rendered to the Empire. A plain protest against "impracticable sentiment" was delivered early in the meeting, and the speeches and the address which they supported showed that in Bombay, at all events, there was little need for disclaimers of that kind. Such a gathering as this prepares the way for the more collective recognition of Lord Ripon's services which will be made in Bombay three weeks hence, and goes far to guarantee that that recognition will be general, hearty, and impressive.

THE annual University Entrance Examination is over, and the usual number of disappointed candidates are airing their grievances, even before the results are known. Correspondent A. complains of the difficulty of the English paper and of the inequality of the optional paraphrase and translations; and Z. complains of the mathematical exercise, the precise charge against the latter being that it contains no "mechanical" questions. By this is meant, it should be explained, questions that can be answered simply by the application of rule or problem. Need it be further explained that rules can be crammed and reproduced, and to some extent applied, by mere effort of memory, but that the reasoning powers are believed to be capable of being exercised only after due development? Herbert Spencer claims for the mind an organic growth, subject to the ordinary laws of organic development, and the reason that so many Matriculation candidates fail, doubtless, is that the requisite stage of development has not been reached. It does not appear from a comparison of the papers of this with those of former years that the standard is becoming higher. Had the salutary law of the University fixing the minimum age of Matriculation candidates not been repealed, the entrance examination would not now be in danger of losing its value as a test of sound elementary education, nor would there be cause to blame the University as the great stimulatress of mischievous cramming. The University of London, after which that of Bombay was modelled, rules that "no candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he have produced a certificate showing that he has completed his sixteenth year." It may be said that if a candidate pass, no matter what his age, his fitness is proved; if he fail, he has had some experience and has learnt his weak points. But surely the expensive machinery of the University should not be made use of thus wantonly. Such a course, it is needless to say, is derogatory to the dignity of the institution, and so long as school-masters or guardians may send children to be examined at the age of thirteen or even younger (a master or private tutor being simply required to state that the candidate has been under tuition for the past eight months, and is in his opinion well prepared) the examination test must become easier or the cry of severity be repeated year by year. The Matriculation Examination is the University entrance examination, and the certificates of pass are supposed to show that the possessor has received a good elementary education and is fit to proceed with advanced studies in literature or science. If for any reason the student do not continue his University course, the Matriculation certificate is proffered to employers as a guarantee that the applicant has a thorough knowledge of English, and of one other language, and has a good general elementary education, besides possessing the development of mind which such education indicates. If a child pass at the age of thirteen, it is clear that he must have been subjected to a severe system of cramming. He is entitled to enter any one of the colleges, but he is unable to benefit from the lectures through the want of thoroughness in the knowledge he has acquired, and the absence of the condition of mind that comes only with maturity. No wonder such youths are plucked at the Previous Examinations, or later in the first or second B.A. Examinations.

The reform needed is a return to the University Regulation of a few years ago which fixed the minimum age of Matriculation of candidates at sixteen. The knowledge obtained by a system of cramming is of little value in itself, and of still less as a means of cultivation. May not one of the causes of the alleged fact that among students the average duration of life is shorter than the average prevailing in the communities to which they belong be partly attributable to this overtaxing of young brains? The labour of acquiring the amount of knowledge requisite to pass the Matriculation Examination through the medium of a foreign language is unquestionably great, but still not excessive if that labour be spread over a sufficient number of years; as 25 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper ensures a pass certificate. The passed candidates are arranged in order of merit, and only those who aspire to being high in the list need attempt the more difficult questions. It is therefore nonsense to say, as has been said, that the Examiners in Mathematics "think nothing of eleven questions (including nearly a score of separate sums) to be answered in three hours." One-fourth only of the one hundred marks allowed to this paper need be gained in three hours, and half marks means passing well. Studying the subjects for matriculation through the media of the vernaculars would be, to say the least, a questionable reform as far as the University course is concerned. Even as it is, college professors have been heard to remark that fresh men, especially since the High Schools have been under native head masters, know English so indifferently that the colleges are in danger of being converted into mere High Schools, and doubtless this imperfect knowledge of the language of the lecturers tends to swell the number of failures at the Preliminary Examination and subsequent examinations. It would be difficult for native students to acquire a thorough knowledge of English if they studied the advanced standards through the media of the Vernaculars.

The increased encouragement, however, to be given by Government to indigenous schools in consequence of the recommendations of the Education Commission will doubtless tend to the greater development of the Vernaculars, but natives who aim at State appointments of trust and emolument should study as heretofore, in English, spreading their reading over a sufficient space of time to prevent undue strain, and to gather knowledge for its own sake, instead of superficial knowledge just to pass examinations. We agree with the Hon. Mr. Telang that a B. A. ought not to be expected to be a master of any particular subject, and an authority upon it immediately after his graduation. Mr. Telang says "a B. A. should be a man who has had a general cultivation which ought to be the basis of all special cultivation. He should know English and a classic language, should have had the discipline which mathematics gives, should know the elements of logic, deductive and inductive, and of political economy and physical science, and have a general knowledge of the history of India and England." In short a B. A. should be well on the road to knowing "something of everything and everything of something,"—a pithy definition of an educated man—for well-balanced many-sidedness of interest can only be reached by the study of many subjects. Educators differ as to whether instruction should chiefly aim at imparting positive and useful knowledge, or at exercising and training the mental faculties and so fitting the student to become a master of any practicable subject. As a means of cultivation the value of Sanscrit is unquestionable, but it is not quite clear how Sanscrit can be, in the Hon. Mr. Telang's words, "if not the only instrument at least the most powerful instrument for that improvement of our Vernaculars to which we must look for the enlightening of our countrymen by spreading among them the benefit of the Western Science and art which we receive." We are inclined to believe that English is fast enriching the vernaculars, even as Latin and Norman French enriched our Saxon tongue. Those who have listened to educated natives talking in their vernacular must have noted the number of English words, technical and other, that they introduce. Without undervaluing the study of Sanscrit, English will prove the more powerful and the more efficient vehicle for the thought of educated natives of India. It is every year covering a wider area of the globe, and we can conceive of no force, political or social, which is likely to displease it.

FEW people, we suspect, will be surprised at the news that the Governor of the Cape and the public generally throughout the Colony disapprove of the Bechuanaland settlement. The arrangement that has been come to between the delegates from the Cape Ministry and the Boers who have raided into Montsoia's territory is that the latter shall exchange their present holdings for an equivalent amount of unappropriated territory in Stellaland. The first thing that strikes us in this is that no device more admirably adapted *pour encourager les autres* could well be conceived. The reward of raiding in Bechuanaland, it seems to declare, is a grant of land in Stellaland. There is truly a novel principle in this. It must surely be the first instance on record in which the claim of a thief to compensation for the stolen property that he is called on to surrender has been admitted—handsomely admitted into the bargain. No doubt the arrangement will save a little present trouble. It will possibly make it convenient for Sir Charles Warren to return home by the next available steamer. For, of course, it is always a convenient thing to compound a felony. But it is against public policy to do this, and it does not tend to the security of one's spoons. Some such view as this apparently prevails at the Cape. The object of the Bechuanaland expedition, and of the intervention which—rather unwisely as we think—the Imperial Government have allowed the Cape authorities to undertake, is not, or ought not to be merely to free Montsoia's territory from the presence of as many raiders from the Transvaal as have filched this unfortunate chieftain's land. Our concern, in fact, is not with these men at all, but with the Government which permitted them to raid, which connived at their raiding, and which even encouraged it, despite the stringent prohibitions of the Convention, in order that the territory of Montsoia might be added to the Transvaal. There is nothing in an arrangement with these men which in any way binds the Government of Pretoria, with whom alone the Colonial and the Imperial authorities ought to enter into relations. Nor is there anything in it which will guard against further encroachments in the future. It is full, rather, of encouragements to raiding, inasmuch as it confers upon raiders a status which they could not get by remaining within their borders and living in honest content upon their own land. We have yet to see whether the Imperial Government will endorse the compact, and whether they will find in it a justification for countermanding the Bechuanaland expedition. If they do they will fall short of their solemnly declared intention to enforce an observance of the Convention.

WITH THE ZHOB FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTE BORI VALLEY, Nov. 21.

MY last letter was from Mena Bazaar—the furthest point reached by us eastwards in the Zhob Valley. Leaving that on the 11th November we followed a stream up southwards for about seven miles, and then quitted it for a more westerly course to avoid the mountains that, in our immediate front, could have barred our passage. At the point where we left the stream were some orchards—a good many traces of cultivation—and a deserted village which, however, taking Goldsmith's as a standard description, did not come up to sample. During a reconnaissance in this direction, undertaken the day previous by some cavalry under command of Lieutenant O'Donnell of the Intelligence Department, the party were fired at at this spot, and the column therefore had advanced to it with all the cautions of war, while the Rear Guard, during their long and trying march, were buoyed up with the hope that there might be a parting scrimmage; but nothing came of it. The Kotal was reached at about twelve miles, and a march across the intervening maidan brought us to some more hills, while, on our right was the Zhob Valley close by, showing how much out of our direct course we had come. Another six miles brought us to a river-bed where we expected to find camp, as we had done more than our anticipated fourteen miles, but on we had to go again, the men marching cheerfully and in splendid form, and it was not till we had crossed another range, over a steep and narrow kotal and got beyond the lower ridges that we reached Tung; darkness had set in some time before, there was a nasty wind blowing, and we had done another eleven miles or so since leaving the river-bed: a total of about twenty-nine miles. The Rear Guard reached the river-bed just as it was getting dark. All the men being reported present, the guard was thenceforth kept carefully together, and precautions taken to prevent straggling, but, in spite of this, one man of the Grenadiers was missing when camp was reached at 11 p.m., and it is feared that he must have crept into one of the numerous nullahs during a halt without giving notice, and have there died of exposure, or been cut up, for though sowars were sent back to make inquiries nothing has since been heard of him. The inhabitants of Tung being by no means well-disposed, or inclined to bring in supplies, the two columns that had concentrated there on the 11th marched next day for Khaka, in one of the branches of the Bori Valley. The road first led down stream, along plenty of water for about four miles southwards—thence the path led up a torrent bed to a high kotal up steep paths, one of which ran along the torrent bed, and the other conformed to the ridge of the spur—this bit would be very awkward in case of a block of baggage. A short journey across the watershed brought us to the descent on the other side, and thence into the Khaka Valley, which is well cultivated, has a river running through it, and is dotted with homesteads (but no orchards), each protected by its little flanking tower. The force encamped on the eastern side of the valley, and foraging parties were at once sent out for bhoosa, of which there were abundant stores. Why I cannot tell, but most of the inhabitants had fled, and attempted to bury their belongings in the usual way already described. Quantities of arms of a rough kind were stacked away in some of the towers. On the 13th Sir Robert Sandeman, accompanied by the General and some of his staff and a column consisting of two guns European Mountain Battery, troops each of the Punjab Cavalry and Bengal Lancers, Company of Sappers, the 4th Punjabees and Rattrays Sikhs, proceeded on a proposed visit to Moorga Kibzaie; whether they attained their object does not appear. They are now on their return journey, and are expected to be at Anambar to-day (21st). The remainder of the force halted at Khaka on the 13th, and a convoy that had gone *viâ* Anambar and Mekhtar, came into Khaka through the hills to the east. On the 14th November, crossing the river southwards, and passing *en route* a very curious cemetery, wherein was the first family vault your correspondent has ever seen in the Mussulman grave-yards of the Pathans and Beluch, we camped near the source of a river, close to an orchard, at Malarzai in the Bori Valley proper, within view of the Moraie Tangi—the Pass through which we had entered Zhob. The river at this place rises from a lot of springs which form a series of pools and shallows, a few hundred yards from the village. The pools are stocked with fish, and those [illegible] enough to possess rods had a fine afternoon's sport here and at the next camping ground—Lieutenant Bennett of the Grenadiers securing a twelve-pound mahseer—a very big fish, considering how far up stream he was captured. On the 15th we got to China, half way to Dalai, from Malarzai, and on the 16th we marched into Dalai, exactly a month since we had left it. The traces of civilization were evident on all sides of us, for although the jail and gibbet were absent, we reaped the advantages of the establishment of an European shop, inspected the well-designed and neatly-executed fort, with spaces, *en barbette*, for Captain Keene's guns, and admired (from the outside) the masterly way in which the Bengal mess had been hedged about and protected from wind, dust and rain—little dodges not impracticable, when the Brigade Major daily directs you, like the London Police, to "move on."

The Commissariat have got their work cut out for them in making arrangements to feed those whom duty calls on to remain at the base, and so halting at Dalai on the 17th only, on the 18th we went on through Pathan, twelve miles to our present Camp Kot. This place is sixteen miles from Dalai and here we have halted ever since, while our energetic Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General has, in communication with the Transport and Commissariat officers, been making the arrangements for the moves of the units of the force to their various destinations, the troops of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and 10th Bengal Lancers, taking with them their sick; and also those of the 98th left for Duki on the 19th November. The remaining troops of the cavalry regiments will, it is believed, move to-day or to-morrow from Anambar, and join the others at Duki—proceeding by the route by which we came, namely *viâ* Laki in the Luni Valley—and Shabaz China. The 4th Punjab Infantry will also march by this route on their way to India in company with the Cavalry.

Yesterday, the 20th November, Dalai was evacuated, and the troops, under command of Colonel Atkins, consisting of No. 1 Native Mountain Battery, 1st Bengal N. I., and the sick of the 4th P. I., and Rattrays Sikhs (of whom there are a large number), marched in here the same day. To-day this portion of the force have gone to Baghao, where they will be only one march from Duki, which they should reach to-morrow. The object of pushing them on and keeping us back is to obviate the necessity of sending out convoys for them, and the transport sent with them will return with any stores that may be required for us.

It was at first suggested that the 98th, instead of going all round *viâ* Quetta and the Bolan to Rindli, should proceed to Sibi for transport by rail to Kurrachee, where they are due on the 19th December for embarkation for Bombay; but on account of there being cholera at Nari Gorge, and other considerations, this idea will doubtless be abandoned. To-morrow, according to present arrangements, the 98th move to Sanjawe (Smalan), being followed next day by the Grenadiers. Talking of the latter regiment you will be glad to hear that their men have enjoyed better health than those of any other corps, and while they have, on medical grounds, been supplied, on recommendation, with tea and such like medical comforts, this was not necessary in the case of Bombay sepoys—those only engaged on night duties being provided therewith during the last three days. The Grenadiers had only twenty-two men sent sick to Dalai—the two Bengal corps having, I learn, two hundred and fifty at that place.

The General will come with Rattrays Sikhs through Dalai to Kot which they should reach day-after-tomorrow, and whence they will proceed *viâ* Baghao and Duki to India, and the Quetta Brigade, probably in two columns, will wind its way to Quetta, through the ice and snow, in the teeth of a cutting wind.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1884-85 :—

In October.	Bengal. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	49,37,5 0	22,69,000	72 06 50?
Actual	48,54,775	25,44,000	73,98,775
Better than Estimate	.....	2,75,000	1 92,275
Worse than Estimate	82,725	.....	.....

Seven sales of Bengal opium and seven months' pass duty on opium imported from Bombay.

To end of Oct.	Bengal. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	3,32,50,000	1,23,81,000	4,56,31,000
Actual	3,47,79,500	1,43,15,000	4,90,94,500
Better than Estimate	15,29,500	19,34,000	34,63,500

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. JOHN GORDON.

A LARGE concourse of mourners, principally of the European commercial community, assembled on Saturday evening at Land's-end, Bandora Point, in the bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., where on the previous evening the death of Mr. John Gordon had occurred after an illness of a short duration, in order to follow his remains to their last resting place. There were also a few native gentlemen, who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased, but the native employés of the Gordon Mill flocked there in large numbers in recognition of the loss they had sustained. Their number indeed was so large that they ranged themselves on both sides of the road to the extent of half a mile from the bungalow. The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities having been informed of the large number of natives proceeding to the funeral, five special third class carriages had been attached to the local train to convey them from the Mahaluxmee station and back. The body of the deceased gentleman was enclosed in a coffin of polished teak, with polished brass mountings, and a plate bearing the inscription "John Gordon. Died 28th November, 1884; aged 52 years." The arrangements were entrusted to Mr. P. Hamilton of Bombay, by whose precautions, notwithstanding the steepness and sudden descents in the road to St. Stephen's churchyard at Bandora Hill, the remains were safely conveyed to their last resting place. The funeral cortege left the house at 5 p.m. on foot headed by the h

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S FAREWELL TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, SARA, Nov. 29.

The Viceroy, Lady Ripon, and party have arrived here, having left Sahibgunge yesterday morning in flat rhotas towed by steamer.

At Rampore Bolien a large number of natives assembled on the bank, which was decorated with flags. They cheered lustily, and fired bombs as the Viceroy passed.

The Viceroy was met at Arrah on the evening of the 27th, where the train halted an hour, by the Maharajah of Damraon, Colonel Hudson, Commanding Behar Light Horse, and several other Volunteer officers who came to take leave of Lord Ripon. His Excellency entertained the latter at dinner.

The Viceregal party started this evening for Darjeeling at 9-30.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon arrived here this afternoon at 3-30 p. m., having left Sara Ghat last night at 9 o'clock. His Excellency was received here by Lord Ulick Brown, the Commissioner, and other local officers. A guard of honour of European troops attended from the Depôt. There was a large assemblage of Europeans and natives of all classes. The journey by mountain railway from Siliguri, remarkable for the scenery *en route* was somewhat marred by the unfavourable weather. Large numbers of people assembled at the various stations along the line which were extensively decorated, particularly at Kurseong. Here there was anunusually large gathering of Europeans and natives, who cheered as the train passed. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar showed his hospitality by providing early tea, where the halt was made in his territory. He sent all his principal officers to meet their Excellencies, he being absent at Madras, lines of elephants forming a passage from the train to a large shamiana erected outside the railway station.

LORD RIPON'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Marquis of Ripon on Tuesday. Triumphal arches are being erected, &c. There is some talk of a permanent memorial to take the shape of a marble statue if sufficient funds can be collected.

LORD RIPON'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 29.

A deputation consisting of the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung, Rajah Shevraj Bahadur, and Syed Hossain Bilgrami left for Calcutta to-day to present a farewell address to the Viceroy. The address, which is accompanied by a handsome casket, has been largely signed, and is expressive of affection and regard which his Highness's subjects generally entertain towards Lord Ripon. The railway station was crowded with people, who had assembled to see the deputation off.

MEMORIAL TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad held this afternoon at Nuggur Shett's, it was resolved to present by deputation an address to Lord Ripon at Bombay, and to raise a fund for erecting a public hall to perpetuate his Lordship's name in Ahmedabad.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOWAS THRO' KUCH, Nov. 30.

A mountain battery and P. W. O. Grenadiers crossed Ziarah Kotal, eight thousand seven hundred feet above sea level, on the 28th, *en route* to Quetta, which they reach on 3rd December probably. There was snow on the Kotal and in the ravines. At the Camp at Gwaski that night the thermometer registered twenty-four degrees of frost. The 98th reach Quetta on the 2nd December, and march out immediately to Inzo, the Camp of Exercise in course of relief. It is believed they will embark at Kurrachee for Bombay on the 19th December.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Viceregal Legislative Council meets here on December 5.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Captain Ravenshaw, officiating Assistant Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

Captain MacIvor, Political Assistant, third class, posted as third Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

The services of Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, officiating Political Agent, third class, and Political Agent, Kelat, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Surgeon-Major J. Duke, Indian Medical Service, is appointed medical officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawur Political Agency.

The services of Surgeon-Major Martin, 30th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. J. B. Lyall, Resident, Mysore, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days from the 10th December.

Colonel Clark, Commissioner and District Judge of Coorg, officiates during his absence.

Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Departments, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 20th November.

Mr. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, acts for him.

Captain O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stockley.

Lieutenant Hall, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant Thackwell, Bengal Staff Corps, 20th N. I., is appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary-General of the Second Class.

Furlough has been allowed as follows :—Capt. Elliss, Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, one year and 182 days ; Surgeon-Major J. J. Monteath one year ; and Surgeon-Major Eades, 5th Bengal N. I., one year from the 13th April last.

The following extensions of furlough have been allowed by the Secretary of State :—Colonel Perkins, R. E., 1 month ; Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, Infantry, 31 days ; Major Elliston, Bengal Staff Corps, 183 days ; Captain Money, Bengal Staff Corps, 92 days ; Surgeon-Major R. Pringle, 150 days ; Surgeon-Major Oldham, 30 days. The following promotions are notified :—Bengal Staff Corps—Captain Mansel Armstrong to be Major and Lieut. Hawkes to be Captain.

A good service pension has been granted to Col. H. A. Brownlow, Royal Engineers, Inspector-General, Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, in the place of Lieut-General Mannsell, who has succeeded Colonel's allowance ; also to Colonel J. P. Sherriff, late Commandant, 42nd N. I., in the place of Major-General Medley, deceased.

Mr. M. R. A. Elderton is appointed a third grade officer, Indian Marine.

Mr. R. D. Sim, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, is dismissed from the service.

The following deaths were reported during the week :—Captain Rich, R. E., Rawalpindi ; Lieut. Wells, Durham Light Infantry, Allahabad ; and Captain Hibgame, Leinster Regiment, Fyzabad.

Major-General H. F. Hancock, Chief Engineer, first class, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department on promotion to his present military rank, has been re-appointed to the department in the same rank.

Mr. Bull, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily to Madras for employment as Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway Surveys in the Madras presidency.

Major Skipworth, R. E., Executive Engineer, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, second class, during the absence of Major Harrison on deputation. A resolution extending exceptions under the Home Department to the resolution of 16th August regarding medical attendance by Civil Surgeons at their own residences to officers, engineers, junior grades Indian Marine, who, though drawing a less salary than Rs. 250 per month, will be entitled to personal attendance of the Civil Surgeon when they require to be treated on shore.

MHOW RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 29.

A very full card this evening brought out a very large attendance, the steeplechase being the great attraction :—

GRAND ANNUAL CHASE.

3 miles.

Skylark, 11st. 0lb., Mr. Brackenbury 1
Oliver Twist, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Morris 2
Stray, 10st. 0lb., Doctor Taylor 3

All three were backed. Skylark, which was first favorite, won easily in 7mins. 12½sec.

PONY CHASE.

For all ponies.

1½ miles.

Dolly, 10st. 0lb., Mr. Brackenbery..... 1
Greyfriar, 10st. 3lb., Captain Burke 2

There also ran Anchovy, 9st. 13lb., and Evening Star, 10st. 0lb.

Both the latter were very strong favorites. Anchovy led the whole way to the last fence, where he fell. Taylor, who rode him, being stunned for a considerable time. Evening Star following fell at the same fence. Greyfriar ran out at it, and Dolly, without a friend and without any hope of winning, came in first. Time—3 mins. 56½ sec.

ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED CHASE.

2 miles.

Champion, 12st. 11lb., Mr. Daly 1
Gummylegs, 11st. 11lb., Doctor Taylor 2
Miss Fidget, 9st. 7lb., Wool..... 3

There also ran Rocket and Eleven Eleven. The last named, which was first favorite and ridden by Mr. Hughes Buller, fell at the first fence. Mr. Hughes Buller had a fall, and sustained a concussion of the spine. Gummylegs led all round and refused at the last fence, letting up Miss Fidget, who was a long way last, but ran out when Champion, who had fallen and refused twice before, fell at the last fence was remounted and won. Time—5 minutes.

LILLIPUTIAN CHASE.

1½ miles.

Anchovy, 11st. 11lb. 1
The Bachelor, 10st. 3lb. 2
Ruby, 10st. 3lb. 3

Taylor pluckily rode Anchovy again and won easily, the other two falling at the last fence, but remounting. Time—3mins 40secs. Match, three furlongs.

Blotting Paper, 10st. 10lb., Major Willoughby 1
Calgharri, 9st. 12lb., Mr. Conran 2
Won by a head.

COLONEL BIBBY'S CUP.

Value one hundred guineas for chargers of officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Stockings, 10st 13lb. 1
Captain Burke ; the Prince, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Calvert..... 2
Grand Duke, 11st. 0lb., Mr. Aspinwall... .. 3

Also ran Beverly, 11st. 0lb. ; Assyrian Monarch 10st. 13lb. ; Mameluke, 10st. 13lb. ; Arabi, 11st. 0lb Grand Duke was the favorite.

It was a splendid race, and was won after a great finish between Stockings and the Prince, owned by Mr. Calvert. Time—2 mins. sec.

POLO SCRAMBLE.

One furlong out, round post and back.

Taurus, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Conran 1
Jacobite, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Morris..... 2
Scamp, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Aspinwall..... 3

Also ran Magic, 10st. 7lb. ; Coquetta, 10st 7lb. ; Jumboo, 10st. 7lb Dolly, 10st. 7lb. ; Mahdi 10st. 7lb. ; Naughty Girl, 10st. 7lb. A splendid race, which was won by brilliant riding. Time 35 secs.

The meeting was brought to a very successful conclusion. Great credit admittedly belongs to Messrs. Trevor and Randolph, the working members of the committee, for the excellent arrangements and smooth working throughout. Petrarch having been declared on a reference to Umballa as cast from the 9th Lancers, has been pronounced by the stewards as ineligible for Charger in the race which goes to Stockings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The Chamber of Deputies have voted a resolution to enforce the Treaty of Tientsin, and at the same time expressed their confidence in the Government.

THE BECHUANA SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Governor of the Cape and public opinion generally throughout the Colony disapprove of the Bechuanaland settlement.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

Perfect harmony prevails at the Congo Conference, and an early settlement of the question is expected.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

French mail steamer Yangtor, from Suez, arrived.
French mail steamer Friho, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79⅞
4½ " " 81½
3 " Consols for account 100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes..... 108½
Bar Silver..... 40⅝

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, November 29.

10 p.m. ... ... 73·7

SUNDAY, November 30.

6 a.m. ... ... 70·3
10 a.m. ... ... 78·7
2 p.m. ... ... 81·7
4 p.m. ... ... 82·2

THE full bench of the High Court delivered their decision on Saturday last on the points of law referred to them by Mr. Justice Bayley in the case of Andrew Morton, late officiating Manager of the Nizam's State Railway, and another, who were committed to the Bombay Criminal Sessions by Colonel Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent of the State Railway. Their Lordships—Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Scott—decided that, for want of the sanction of the Government of India to the prosecution, the commitment was bad, but that the High Court, under section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code, had power to proceed with the case if the presiding judge thought that the prisoner had not been injured by the committal. The result of their Lordships' decision was that it was left to the discretion of the presiding judge whether the trial should proceed here or not. Mr. Justice Bayley held that the prisoner had not been injured by his committal ; and the trial was therefore proceeded with. Only one witness, Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner of Accounts, was partly examined when the court adjourned until this morning.

YESTERDAY morning at 9-15, His Excellency General Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Quartermaster-General Hogg, and the Hon. Captain Hardinge, arrived at the Boree-bunder Railway station from Mhow. His Excellency was pleased to dispense with the attendance of the heads of departments and of a guard of honour. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired at sun-rise this morning, in honour of his arrival.

THE band of the Bombay Volunteers will henceforth play at the Bandstand every Monday evening from half-past five. Boxes will be provided for the reception of contributions towards the expenses, and considering the very satisfactory appearance which the band makes in public, it may be hoped that its services will be generously recognized. Could not arrangements be made for performances by the bands of the East Yorkshire and the native regiments on other evenings ?

AT the meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday, it was announced that the sum of Rs. 60,000 had already been subscribed by the native communities of Western India to the fund of the Ripon Technical College.

THE British Indian Association at Calcutta has decided to present a farewell address to Lord Ripon before his departure from Calcutta.

THE Calcutta High Court must have peculiar attractions, for, it is stated, that Sir Louis Jackson, who retired from its bench a few years ago, has notified to the authorities at home his willingness, nay his anxiety, to become one of the additional judges now about to be appointed to work off the arrears of the court.

THE terms asked of Government by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for their Gwalior-Cawnpore extension are a 4 per cent. perpetual guarantee on the necessary capital and one-fourth of surplus profits. "This, says the *Pioneer*," "is the good old guarantee system with a difference —4 per cent. being substituted for 5, and a quarter for a half. The Company, by the way, are willing to make a branch east from their line to Saugor. Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., representing the projectors of the Nagpur-Bengal scheme, also want a 4 per cent. guarantee, but with one-sixth of the net earnings before the 4 per cent. is deducted. These are South Mahratta terms, with 4 per cent. for 3½ and 6th for a 4th. The guarantee is required on 3 millions sterling only. We presume therefore that the balance of the 5 millions, the total required, would be borrowed by 3½ per cent. debentures, the cost being debited to working expenses. So far private enterprise in Indian railways is disposed to progress backwards. True, money is scarcer, as well as confidence."

WITH a view to arming the villagers on the Agror border, to repel aggression, 200 Enfield rifles with a supply of ammunition are being sent to Peshawar, for distribution among the more exposed villages.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Berar : —The cancelling of Mr. Jones's "reconstitution scheme" of Assistant Commissioners is anxiously looked for. The "army" of extra Assistant Commissioners is to be increased by six from the next official year, i.e., one for each district.

IN the month of August last, in Berar, there were 5,444 deaths against 11,466 births. The mortality exceeded the number of deaths in the previous month by nearly 2,000. Fever carried away 2,331. There were twenty-eight deaths from snake-bites, and yet no encouragement is given to the destruction of these reptiles. Cholera has almost entirely disappeared from the Province.

THE Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill held a preliminary meeting in Calcutta on Tuesday last, and met for a renewed consideration of the Bill on Thursday. Henceforward it will meet three times weekly in the hope of completing the report by Christmas. Already it is said numerous notices of amendments have been presented by the members of the Committee hostile to Government.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* enumerates some of the terrors which would have to be endured if Bombay were overtaken by a calamity similar to that which has occurred in Madras. "We are not," it remarks, "too liberally provided with fresh water as it is, and if the supply on which we rely were to fail, it is certain that the re-opening of the old tanks and wells would not even suffice to keep us all alive for any considerable length of time. Few people would be able to enjoy the luxury of a clean fresh-water bath, the mills and factories would have to use sea-water or else remain idle, and it is horrible to contemplate what the condition of our drains would be. May we ourselves be spared any visitation of the kind, and let us sincerely compassionate the unfortunate population which is driven back upon long disused wells for its supply of water for drinking, washing, cooking, drain-flushing and road-watering."

WE sometimes hear of Post Office peons stealing letters for the sake of their contents ; but it is an unusual thing to find a man destroying and secreting letters wholesale, merely to escape the trouble of delivering them. This, however, appears to have been the sole motive of a Burmese postman at Henzada. A man, in drawing water from a well near the Post Office at the other day, fished up a bundle of letters which had not been opened. Inquiry from the Post Master, of course, resulted in its being ascertained to what peon they had been entrusted for delivery, and, on the peon's house being searched, a large number of other unopened letters were found. Altogether, there were some ninety letters that he had not delivered. He was arrested, and is to be prosecuted.

THE actual receipts from seven sales of Benga opium and six months' pass-duty on opium exported from Bombay, has amounted to Rs. 4,90,99,560, which is Rs. 34,63,460 better than the estimate. Of this latter amount Rs. 15, 29,560 has been received from Bengal opium and Rs. 19,34,000 from that exported from Bombay.

THE death is announced of Zarif Khan, Akazai He was long a thorn in the side of the Political authorities on the Hazara frontier. He belonged to the Paynda Khel section of the Akazai, but he was at variance with his own Khel, and had formed an alliance with the Bharat Khel section. It has been entirely owing to Zarif Khan's opposition, that the policy of Government, with regard to the settlement of Shahtut, which is a village on the slopes of the Black Mountain, has been hitherto frustrated. Shahtut is an Agror village, but it is claimed by the Akazai, with whose border it marches ; and it has hitherto been found impossible to cultivate it from Agror owing to Zarif Khan's opposition.

THE following story which is told by an up-country paper, has an amusing and unexpected denouncement :—A., our old friend of the Penal Code, being employed by Y. in the capacity of servant, recently absconded from Simla with a quantity of jewellery belonging to Y. The Punjab Police were told ; and acting on the information they received, sent an intelligent constable to A.'s house at Agadri in the Umballa district. This clever move was attended with success, and the Punjab police were able to congratulate themselves on the arrest of A., and his confession and the recovery of Y.'s stolen property. So the intelligent constable was sent off to Simla in charge of A. and the recovered swag ; and a special report was prepared describing the whole circumstance, and calling attention to the conspicuous ability displayed by the police. In due course A. arrived at Simla, but the intelligent constable and Y.'s recovered property did not, and are still missing.

THE Burial Board of Calcutta have inserted advertisements in the local papers with the object of acquainting surviving relations and friends with the condition of the memorials to the dead. After the lapse of a reasonable time, should there be no response to the advertisement, the Board will proceed to remove the ruinous masonry and when possible preserve the tablet over the spot of original burial. "Few sadder pilgrimages," says the *Englishman*, "can be made than a visit to an old Indian burial-ground. The memorials are crumbling, or have already crumbled, to pieces, and the spot presents the mournfullest picture of desolation and decay. This is generally the aspect of burial-grounds attached to outstations which have now been abandoned." The same paper reminds the Government of Bengal that, during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Ashley Eden, some steps were taken to erect a suitable memorial to the men who perished in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, the site of which was discovered last year. "We are not quite certain," it adds, "whether the form and site of the memorial was then determined on, but it might be advisable to complete speedily what was suggested some years ago, and evidently 'pigeon-holed' Whether the memorial should be an exact copy of the one erected by Holwell at his own expense, and which stood, up to 1819, at the north-west angle of Dalhousie Square, in much the same position where the present lamp stands, is a question which might be decided once for all, and the memorial, of whatever sort it may be determined to erect, completed within a reasonable time."

THE Cabul Envoy reached Calcutta on Saturday, making that capital his head-quarters as usual during the cold weather.

A MILITARY correspondent writes to an up-country paper that Dr. Fernandes, of the Grenadier Guards, who was tried and acquitted some three months ago in reference to the Dublin scandals, has sent in his papers to retire from the army upon the gratuity of £2,500, to which he became entitled on the 2nd of October. The acquittal of the jury was what would have been called "honorable" by a court-martial, but the feeling of the officers of the regiment was such that if Dr. Fernandes had rejoined for duty his position would have been far from comfortable, and his resignation comes as a happy solution of what might have been a very unpleasant affair.

IN the bond vault of the Treasury at Washington is a quantity of diamonds and other precious stones which have a queer history. Indeed, the facts relating to some of them are scarcely known, and their history is largely a matter of tradition. Their value is variously estimated at from 50,000 dols to 100,000 dols. There is a bottle four or five inches long filled with glistening diamonds, and besides these a large number of separate stones of various kinds. Some of them are set in beautiful gold ornaments, intended for personal wear. Most of them have been in the custody of the Treasury officials for forty-five years. These were sent to President Van Buren in 1839 by the Imaum of Muscat, as a testimonial in recognition of some service to that country by his administration. Just when it was nobody appears to know. Van Buren could not accept them for himself—although it was the desire of the donor that he should do so—by reason of the clause in the Constitution which forbids any person connected with the Government accepting any present or decoration from any foreign Power or potentate. To have returned them would have been an insult to the royal giver, and what to do with them was a question that puzzled the Presidential mind. They were finally turned over to the Treasury, and there they remain unto this day. The entire collection has accumulated in a similar way. Other presents were sent to Government officers by kings and princes who had not read the Constitution of the United States, and nothing could be done with them except to stow them away in the vault. They do not have any definite owners, and they bear about the same relation to the Government that unclaimed packages do to an express company. The Treasury people have long been in a quandary as to what disposal to make of them. Two or three times in years past the matter has been brought to the attention of Congress, but no action was ever taken.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT WRIGHT has passed the examination at Kasauli as Instructor of Army Signalling.

CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER GAUNTLETT, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, having resigned, Quartermaster A. Wade has been appointed in his stead.

CONSEQUENT on the departure of Major Kennedy and during the absence of Captain Johnson, Captain Maltby has been appointed Officiating Commandant, 2nd Infantry, at Hingoli ; Lieutenant E. W. St. Welchman the 2nd-in-command, and Lieutenant Whittall Adjutant *pro tem.*

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE attendance at Saturday's parade under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bayley was even better again than that at the parade of the previous weeks. The cadets too turned out very strong. The little warriors go through the various movements at parade as creditably making the necessary allowances as their elder brothers-in-arms. It speaks very well for their superiors and those in charge of them to see the smartness and efficiency of the miniature corps. There was again some marching past in quarter-column of double companies and other simple movements. The following was the field state :—

	Field offs.	Capts.	Lts.	Sergts.	Bugrs.	R. & F.	Tl.
A Co.	..	..	..	1	...	8	— 9
B Co.	..	1	..	2	1	10	— 14
C Co.	..	..	2	2	..	19	— 23
D Co.	..	..	..	2	..	29	— 31
E Co.	..	1	1	2	1	56	— 61
F Co.	...	1	..	3	..	15	— 19
Cadets—							
I Co.	..	...	..	4	..	28	— 32
K Co.	...	..	...	..	..	36	— 36
Staff & Band.	3	..	...	1	..	26	— 30
Army Staff.	..	1	..	2	..	4	— 7
Total ..	3	4	3	20	2	230	262

Before dismissing the parade, Lieut.-Colonel Bayley briefly addressed the men congratulating them on their very large turnout, and said he hoped to see them again in equally large numbers to welcome the arrival of the new Viceroy, and also at the departure of the present one, who is expected to sail from Bombay about the 18th of December. He said that this month completed his sixth year of service in the corps, and it was an occasion which he intended to commemorate. Some crack regiments at home were said to be above dancing, but he had found, as it was very often shown, that the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was a dancing regiment. He therefore intended to give a dance at the Town Hall next week if he received the permission from Government for which he had applied a few days ago. He invited them all, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and cadets, if their superiors allowed them, and desired them to bring their wives, daughters, sisters, and last though not least, their sweethearts. He even extended his invitation to that interesting individual, if she formed a member of any family, the step-mother. He was afraid that there was no chance of having any parade next Saturday, as Lord Dufferin was expected about that time, and it was uncertain when he would arrive. But the new Viceroy sailed in a very fast boat, in fact one of the fastest in the P. and O. fleet and we should be able to fix the time of his arrival when we heard of his having left Aden. The Commandant concluded his address by again expressing a hope to see as good a turnout to witness the departure of Lord Ripon, who had a very high opinion of them, having told him when he had dined at Government House on the occasion of his arrival that he had taken them for regulars.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.—The barometric decrease noticed in the north-west yesterday has since ceased, and the pressure is now increasing at the great majority of stations in India. In Burma, however, the barometer is now falling. A large high pressure area overlies the whole of Northern and Central India, while the lowest pressures are reported from Karwar. The winds are practically unchanged. A good deal of cloud is reported to-day from the Deccan and the Konkan stations as well as from the Carnatic, but elsewhere, it continues fine, and the only rain reported is a few drops at Madras, Wellington, Coimbatore, Negapatam, and Sibsagar.

Nov. 30.—Except in the Punjab and at a few stations in Bengal the barometer is falling. The change is moderate in the Carnatic and very slight elsewhere. A large area of high pressure overlies Northern India, and the relative distribution has little changed. The winds remain practically unaltered. The temperature has generally fallen, most in Bengal. The weather remains slightly clouded in the Carnatic but elsewhere the sky is clear or nearly so. A few drops of rain have fallen at Coimbatore and Negapatam.

LOCKING UP JURIES.

IT had hitherto been a rule in the Bombay High Court to lock up juries overnight in certain serious cases. At a meeting of the judges held last week, it was resolved that the rule should be rescinded. Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing the special jury empannelled for the trial of Andrew Morton at the High Court on Saturday last, informed them that, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, which gave them power to do so, the judges of the court had a few days ago unanimously resolved to rescind the rule, under which it was obligatory to lock up juries at night in certain cases. The privilege of allowing juries to separate in cases under trial had now been left entirely to the discretion of the presiding judge. His lordship presumed that juries would hereafter be locked up in very exceptional cases only ; adding that the jury in the case then under trial would not be locked up. A rule similar in effect to the new rule has been in force in Calcutta and Madras for some time.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MR. WOODWARD, Collector of Nasik, sends a list of the brass and copper pots and figures which he expects from Gyanu Pandu, who obtained a silver medal at the Calcutta Exhibition. Mr. Bapu Moreshwar of Poona, who has a shop in Bombay, intends sending brass and copper figures, pots, and lacquered ware of the value of about Rs. 1,000. Messrs. Bana and Co., of Nowsari, who got a gold medal at the Calcutta Exhibition for their Indian essences, soap and specimens of perfumery, intend sending a similar collection. Rao Sahib Sitaram Damodar, the Mamledar of Kalyan, has sent photographs of aboriginal tribes of the Wana Districts for the ethnological collection. In addition to their specimens of artware the Cambay Durbar will also send a collection of ethnological objects, and His Highness the Raja of Dharampur is engaged in collecting objects of ethnological interest.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes : "In badly nourished infants Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, Nov. 28.

THE tides in the Gulf of Cambay compelled His Excellency to shorten his stay at Bhownuggur to the extent of leaving there on Tuesday night instead of Wednesday morning. Accordingly after a quiet dinner at the guest-house, the Governor, accompanied by General Annesley and the members of his staff, embarked on board the May Frere, about 9-30 p. m., and left for Broach roads where the Bhownuggur steam launch was in waiting to take the party up the Gulf, as it was believed that a vessel of the May Frere's draught could not get within many miles of Cambay.

I am inclined to fancy, however, that such belief is founded on imperfect information, and that there would be no difficulty in taking a vessel drawing eight or nine feet of water to within two or three miles of Cambay, for, as a matter of fact, the launch conveying the Governor's party which left the May Frere on the top of the flood never had less than four fathoms of water till within that distance of the place appointed for landing. His Excellency was received on arrival by His Highness the Nawab of Cambay, Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., and Mr. Spry, Political Agent, and conducted to the guest-house inside the city where His Highness took leave of His Excellency. In the afternoon His Excellency paid a return visit to His Highness ; and afterwards dined quietly with Mr. Sheppard at his camp, which is about three miles from the city.

On Wednesday morning before breakfast His Excellency and General Annesley, accompanied by Mr. Spry and Captain Dean, took a walk through the city and visited the Jumma Musjid, the Jain Temple, the old library (where some interesting old Sanskrit palm-leave manuscripts said to be 800 or 900 years old are treasured), and the stone-cutting and carpet manufactories. In the afternoon His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the boys' school, when the following address was read by the Dewan on behalf of His Highness the Nawab :—

Your Excellency,—Before I request your Excellency to commemorate your visit by laying the foundation-stone of what will be a school for boys, a short history of the efforts to introduce an educational system in this State will not be inappropriate. So late as the year 1871 no commencement had been made to satisfy the educational wants of the people of this State. My friend Mr. Sheppard, the then Political Agent, at Kaira, in the interest of the State, noticed this serious drawback, and suggested the advisability of making some provision for the education of the people. Upon this it was determined to open a Guzerati school, and an annual grant of Rs. 500 was made by the State to defray its expenses. This grant was paid out of the Rahdari revenues. Since, however, the abolition of the Rahdari, notwithstanding that the educational expenses have far out-stripped the sum originally intended to be spent after it has been all bourne by the State. In 1872 the school began with an insignificant number of boys, but in 1873 it reached the very respectable number of 260, which necessitated the opening of a branch. The number has since then gone on increasing. In 1881 the number stood at 296, but within the last three years there has been a remarkable increase. In 1883 it was 365, and this year it is 550. Since my assuming the reins of Government three more schools have been opened in the purgana for boys, and a school in the city for girls. An Urdu class has also been opened for the benefit of the Mussulman population, and several scholarships have been given for their encouragement. There are also three private classes in the city for the purpose of imparting English education in some of which English is taught up to the fourth standard. The time, however, is not far when I hope to make English a part of the educational system of the State. I have also before me a scheme for the encouragement and improvement of indigenous schools scattered over this State. In the year 1877 a liberal-hearted resident of this place, Shett Vurjivandas, set aside a sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government promissory notes intending the interest to be applied in laying out six scholarships to be given to such students as may choose to go to Neriad, and further prosecute their studies at the High-school there. Three candidates availed themselves of the opportunity offered and have passed the Entrance examination of the University of Bombay, and one still continues to prosecute his studies at the High-school of Neriad. Unfortunately, however, candidates have not always been found willing enough to profit by this liberal provision, and after 1879 no candidate volunteered for the scholarship. With a view, therefore, to better utilize this handsome donation the Shett expressed a desire through my friend, Mr. Shappard, that the sum should be laid out in providing accommodation for boys. The building, however, has been estimated to cost Rs. 20,000, and the State has undertaken to make up the necessary amount, besides the present of a site for the building. With these brief remarks I shall now request your Excellency to begin with the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the vernacular boys' school at Cambay.

To which His Excellency replied :—

Your Highness,—I am heartily glad that it has been in my power to accept the invitation to visit you in your State which was conveyed to me at Poona by your Highness' brother. I am thus enabled to testify before your subjects my personal respect for your Highness and the desire of the officers of the Empress to support the authority of this ancient sovereignty. The hearty welcome which I have received from your Highness has rendered my visit most agreeable. It is a matter of regret that your State is no longer one of the chief seats of Indian and foreign trade. Its decline in that respect is the result of the altered conditions of the railway system and the silting up of the Gulf of Cambay, which has transferred the trade largely to ports lower down the coast. But I am glad to see that you still possess a large and happy population, and I hope that having experienced all the ill-effects of modern changes there may be at least a partial recovery in store for your State. It is not surprising in these circumstances that many improvements which have been made elsewhere have not made progress in Cambay. I know that your Highness has been desirous of making many reforms in administration, and that you have even experienced trouble through their being more rapidly pressed than your people were prepared for. But I am glad to know that you have accomplished several reforms calculated to relieve trade and industry ; and that you encourage your able and intelligent Dewan in this direction. I am well aware that your Highness has readily complied with the requests of Government in several aspects, though at first sight not to your own advantage, and I hope that you will always find your cordiality reciprocated by the friendly attitude of Government towards your. I regret that technical forms have delayed the completion of the loan which you have been promised by Government : but I shall endeavour to have it paid as soon as possible, and I trust that it will prove a material assistance to your Highness. Your Highness is proving your anxiety for the welfare of your subjects by founding a new school for boys at this time ; and I am very glad that the period of my visit—the first paid by a Governor of Bombay for eighty-two years—will be marked by a work so useful and beneficent. It is gratifying that your Highness' purpose should be aided by private liberality ; and I hope that the large and commodious school house commenced to-day will prove most beneficial to the youth of the city and State.

An address by the townspeople was afterwards presented :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the inhabitants and loyal subjects of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Cambay, crave permission humbly to welcome your Excellency, and to express our sincere and heartfelt gratification at the readiness with which your Excellency has responded to the invitation of His Highness to visit our ancient town. We regard this and similar visits to different Native States as an indication of the strong interest your Excellency takes in the welfare of the subjects of such States, and an appreciation of the efforts made by the rulers of these States to advance the moral and material progress of its subjects under the guidance of enlightened administrators. Your Excellency has earned the deep and lasting gratitude of the people of all classes of this Presidency, and the Native States under your Excellency's supervision, by the foresight and wisdom of your measures and by that even-handed justice which is the corner-stone of British strength and glory. This is neither the time nor the place to recount the many and varied measures carried out by your Excellency for the welfare of the people placed under your charge ; but we cannot here forego the pleasure of making mention of a few of them which have reflected such lustre upon your Excellency's Government. The scheme of local self-government has been launched with such safeguards, and under such favourable auspices, that its certain success is only a question of time. The right of trial by jury to the prominent cities of the Presidency of Bombay so long withheld has been conceded by your Excellency in accordance with popular wishes and legitimate aspirations. The humane provision of legal assistance for the benefit of a person accused of murder before a court of Sessions and without money or means to defend himself ; the encouragement given to education by facilitating the grants-in-aid system and by personal visits to deserving institutions at different centres of learning ; the suppression of dacoity ; the facility afforded to agriculturists to sink wells and improve their lands ; and lastly, the courtesy and kindness shown by your Excellency to native gentlemen, and the earnest and sincere desire evinced by your Excellency for the promotion of social intercourse between the rulers and the ruled —a desire practically illustrated in several instances,—these and others too numer

General, General Annesley and other British officers. Again at 4-30 p.m. His Highness the Maharajah, attended by the Minister, Sirdars, Darakhdars and State officers, paid a return visit to His Excellency at the Moti Bagh. The usual military honours were paid to His Highness on arrival and departure by the State troops lent for the occasion.

His Highness the Maharajah's banquet in honour of His Excellency will take place to-night at the Moti Bagh Palace, and after dinner there will be a display of the best fireworks which Baroda could produce.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Sir James Fergusson, 6-40 a.m.
Criminal Sessions 10 a.m.
The Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Band, R. Y. Regt., at Colaba, commencing at 4-45 p.m.
Band, R. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Knight of St. George (s), from Penarth. On the 30th:—Paramatta (s), from Sydney. Yesterday:—Sir Lancelot, from Mauritius; and Bandolf, Cochin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th:—Peshawar (s), for China, &c.; Inchgarvie (s), Hayes; Madura (s), Trieste, &c.; Persia (s), Liverpool via Kurrachee; and Chilka (s), Rangoon, &c.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Lai Part du Diable....Auber.
Valse	Southern Breeze.....Missler.
Grand Selection	Tuttei in Maschera.....Pedrotti.
Valse	Souviens Toi.....Waldteufel.
Polka Militaire	En Garde.....Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s Inchgarvie and Peshawur left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s.s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Thomas Stopnan, a gunner of H. M.'s ship Ranger lying in the Government Dock, Fort, has reported the theft of two Enfield revolver pistols, six chambers, valued at Rs. 70, on Friday last.

NATIVE MUSIC.—Mr. Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee is preparing four musical recitals in Gujarati, to be given in a fortnightly series assisted by members of his family and a few amateurs. The Hon'ble Mr. Peile has consented to preside at one or more of these popular entertainments. No day is fixed for them, but it is proposed to commence these entertainments from January next.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of this company was called for Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock to confirm certain resolutions passed at a previous meeting—sanctioning the sale of the assets to Mr. Weber, winding up the company, and appointing Mr. C. H. B. Forbes a liquidator. No shareholders, however, came; and so no meeting was held.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital on view of the body of William Hanson. Deceased was a seaman of the steamship Atrato. On the 26th instant, while the vessel was about 300 miles from Bombay harbour—her port of destination—he accidentally fell over board and was rescued some fifteen minutes after the occurrence in a very exhausted condition. On the arrival of the vessel in this harbour, he was removed to the European General Hospital suffering from symptoms of pneumonia and died from its effects yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FREEMASONS' ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.—The Freemasons of Bombay celebrated the annual festival of their patron saint, St. Andrew, in connection with a communication of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, held on Saturday evening last at the new Masonic Hall, Clare-road, Byculla. In the absence from Bombay of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Henry Morland, General Mallaby, the Deputy Grand Master, presided; and there was a good attendance of Masons belonging to both the Constitutions, among whom were noticed Admiral Sir William Hewett, Captain Parker, Officer of the Port, Captain Allan Russell, R. W. Brother J. A. Cassels, the Deputy District Grand Master, R. W. Brother R. Valentine Reid, R. W. Brother W. H. Hussey, R. W. Brother Edwin Freeborn, R. W. Brother Maneckjee Cursetjee, &c. At the banquet, among others, the toasts of "The Land o'Cake," "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew" and "The Masonic Charities," were heartily drunk. The band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance and played at intervals. The new Hall in Clare-road is immensely superior to the old one in Neshit-lane, and the fittings and decorations are all that could be desired. It will be consecrated on the return to Bombay shortly of the Grand Master.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A EUROPEAN WOMAN.

An inquest was opened on Saturday by the coroner (Dr. Blaney) at the European General Hospital on the body of Mary Lambert, who is supposed to have come by her death under suspicious circumstances. The following evidence was recorded.

Mr. Joseph Summers, an assistant apothecary in the European General Hospital, said:—Deceased was admitted into the hospital between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday. She was in a state of collapse, the pulse was weak, the eyes were sunken and the surface was warm. She complained of a severe pain in the abdomen. A Eurasian woman who came with the deceased and whose name I do not know but whom I could recognize if I saw her, informed me that the deceased had been a widow for some years and had had a miscarriage a short time ago. From the weak state of the deceased I saw that she was dangerously ill and went and informed Dr. Manser. He saw her about ten minutes afterwards. She remained under his care, was a little better towards evening, became worse during the night and died at about 6 o'clock this morning. I did not prescribe for her on her admission.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A DIAMOND RING.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Charles Augustus Bade was charged by Inspector Framjee with the theft of a diamond ring worth Rs. 400 from Miss Mary Shunck, the proprietoress of the Criterion Restaurant. The accused was described as a merchant and a stranger in Bombay and living at the Great Western Hotel. On Friday night at about 10 o'clock he went to the Criterion and there he met the complainant who had a small jewel-box, in which there were three rings. One of them was a costly ring of diamonds, and rubies. The accused took them from Miss Shunck and commenced admiring them and trying them on his fingers. But the diamond one seemed to take his fancy and he retained it for a few minutes. He had been sitting with the complainant at a small table not far from the door and when he had placed the ring on his finger he went to the bar at the farther end of the room. Here he stopped for some time talking to the barmaid and two others there to whom he showed the ring on his hand. He then went to the rear part of the room where there was a passage leading on to the road. He was seen no more and the complainant who had just returned, having gone to buy some aerated water from Kemp and Co., became very much alarmed, the more so because the ring was not hers. The first inquiries made were at the Great Western Hotel where it was learnt that he had left there with his bag and baggage with the intention of putting up at Watson's. There it was found that no person answering to the description of the prisoner had arrived. Inspector Framji who was investigating the matter and searching for the accused, acting upon certain information he received, proceeded to Byculla and there he found the accused about 4 o'clock in the morning with the diamond ring on his finger. On searching the person of the accused he was found to possess three sovereigns, a little over Rs. 30 in cash, a passage ticket to Trieste, a gold watch chain, a courier bag and several letters addressed to him by respectable firms. The accused said in explanation that he had been drinking pretty freely on Friday of whiskies and sodas and this made him so forgetful of the ring. If he had intended to steal the ring he could have done so when Miss Shunck left the room for Kemp and Co. He had made no secret of his intentions as he had informed a friend where he was going and would be found. He had left the Great Western and taken his goods, on board the s. s. Meduza in which he had taken passage for Europe as urgent family affairs had called him home. He was sorry for the trouble and annoyance he had caused. He had left the Criterion because he did not want to drink any more as he had already taken more than was good for him. His worship said that, though there were many suspicious circumstances in the case, there were also many facts that led him to believe that the explanation given by the accused was true. There was also no doubt that he had taken more liquor than he was accustomed to. He had not hid the ring after he had put it on, but had shown it to several persons there and when he was found he had not made away with it as it was found on his finger. Therefore he would discharge the accused.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE result of the M. A. Examination was declared on Saturday evening last. The undermentioned students were declared successful:—

Class I.—Muncherjee Cowasjee Kanga, who also gets the Chancellor's Gold Medal.

Class II.—Meherjee Nusserwanjee Kooka, Laxmon Ramchunder Vaydia, Mahadeo Vishnoo Gokhlay, and Damoobhoy Dayabhoy Mehta.

Pass.—Ramchunder Hun Nont Deshphanday, Anandrao Sadashaw Dulvoy, Tribhowundas Kalidas Gajar, and Mahadeo Shewram Golay.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—NOV. 29.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice BAYLEY, and Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MANAGER OF THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

THE full Bench sat to-day at 10 a.m., to deliver judgment on the points of law referred for their opinion by Mr. Justice Bayley in the case against Andrew Morton and Motoza Ali. Those points were:—1. Whether having regard to the fact that the sanction of the Government of India for the prosecution of Andrew Morton, a public servant of the Government of India, was not given until after the termination of the proceedings before the committing magistrate at Secunderabad, the High Court has now jurisdiction to try Andrew Morton on the charges framed by the Clerk of the Crown, or on those framed by the Advocate General, subsequent to the sanction of the Government of India obtained by letter dated the 12th November, 1884? 2. Whether this court, in the events which have happened, has any jurisdiction to try the prisoner Mooteza Ali, and direct what further proceedings should be taken against him.

Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said the question was whether the court could proceed with the trial of the two prisoners. The objection taken on behalf of the first prisoner was that his committal was invalid, inasmuch as the sanction of the Government of India was not obtained, as required by section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The want of the sanction was clearly admitted; and the only question was, what was the effect of that want of sanction? Assuming that the section applied to the judicial superintendent of Railways in the Nizam's dominions, there could be no doubt that the want of those required sanction would invalidate the committal. The court must, in the first place, consider the source of Colonel Dobbs's authority. Colonel Dobbs's court was established in 1864. Under the provisions of the Extradition Act of 1872, the Governor General appointed an officer under the name of the Judicial Superintendent of the Nizam's State Railway; and the first officer appointed under the Act had been succeeded by Colonel Dobbs. Such being the nature of his office, that is of a magistrate invested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class, it became necessary to consider the relation in which he stood to the High Court of Bombay. He had been appointed a Justice of the Peace. The matter stood thus upon the documents and the Acts passed by the Government of India, that the Judicial Superintendent of Railways was invested with the powers of a first-class magistrate and Justice of the Peace; and at the same time he had the power of committing to this High Court European British subjects residing in the Nizam's territories. The High Court had the powers of exercising its Appellate and Original jurisdiction; and by the other Act, it had the power to exercise its jurisdiction over all European British subjects, and also native subjects out of British territory. It was at one time his lordship's impression that the Judicial Superintendent's court was not subordinate to the High Court; and that the sanction of the Government of India was absolutely necessary. But on mature consideration, his lordship had come to the conclusion that, in all committals and in all cases of appeal, this court had to deal with them very much as if the offences had taken place in British India. The Criminal Procedure Code, section 532, provided for the case of want of jurisdiction and for the course which this court would adopt. That section contemplated the possibility of a magistrate conceiving that he had the power to commit a case to the High Court when he had not that power; and the section stated that the High Court may quash the proceedings, or send it back for further inquiry, or may proceed with the case if it thinks proper to do so. This was, therefore, a case of which the High Court may take cognisance. The next question was, whether the objection went to the jurisdiction of the magistrate, or was it only an irregularity. His lordship was disposed to think that it was an irregularity which could be cured at any time. But the language of section 197 was so strong that it went to the jurisdiction itself. Section 532 of the Code was said to be inapplicable to this case, because it contemplated this court's direction for a competent inquiry. In his lordship's opinion, section 532 applied to this case as strongly as it could apply to any other case. This court had power to make such direction; and it was clear that in certain cases such direction must be given. For instance, sections 456, 457, and 458 showed that such orders were contemplated. Upon the whole, his conclusion his lordship had come to was that this commitment was bad; that this court was bound to take notice of it; and that it did so under section 532 of the Code. It then became a matter for the discretion of the presiding judge whether to proceed with the case or not.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in the commencement of his judgment, referred to Colonel Dobbs's powers and appointment and to statute of George III. and Victoria, under which the notifications of the Government of India purported to be issued. His lordship remarked that Act 21 of 1879 repeated Act 11 of 1872. Looking at the series of Statutory enactments, the Acts of the Governor of India, and the notification, his lordship entertained no doubt that, for all purposes, whether as to procedure or as to the offence, the first prisoner was just as much liable as if the offence had been committed in British territory. The result of an examination of the various sections of the Code was to show that the Legislature did intend, and had expressed that intention in clear and precise language, that European British subjects in Native States had the same right of appeal to the High Court as European British subjects residing in the mofussil in this Presidency. The Criminal Procedure Code was therefore applicable to all European British subjects. Referring to section 197, his lordship remarked that the sanction of the Government of India for the prosecution in the present case was absolutely necessary. It was admitted that no sanction was obtained until the 12th November, whereas the commitment of the prisoner took place on the 27th September last. His lordship could entertain no doubt that the whole of the proceedings before the Judicial Suprintendent were without jurisdiction and illegal. Section 532 of the Code had been relied upon. That section was applicable to the present case. The High Court might proceed with the case if the presiding judge thought that the prisoner had not been injured by being committed to this court. His lordship was of opinion, looking to the Letters Patent, clause 24, that the Court of the Judicial Superintendent of the Nizam's Railway was not under the superintendance of the High Court; he was invested with full powers; and under rule 2, he was under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad. The answer to the first question before the full Bench must therefore be in the negative. The committal was illegal, and but for section 532 the High Court had no power over the prisoner. As to the charges framed by the Advocate-General, they must hold that they did not apply. If the presiding judge considered that the proceedings should be quashed, the second prisoner would also have the benefit of that direction. If the contrary the second prisoner must also be tried here.

Mr. Justice Scott concurred.

The Chief Justice.—The result is that it remains with Mr. Justice Bayley to decide whether the trial should proceed here or not.

The full Bench then separated; and Mr. Justice Bayley presided alone at the Sessions.

THE TRIAL.

Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing Mr. Jardine, said he would like to hear any additional remarks to show if in any way the prisoner Morton would be injured by the trial being proceeded with here.

Mr. Jardine replied that, on a native contractor making a certain statements to the effect that, on one occasion, he placed money in a flower pot, and on another occasion under pillow of a child's cot, some persons at once rushed into the magistrate's court and applied for a warrant against Mr. Morton. If he had been given an opportunity for an explanation, it would have been of so satisfactory a character as to make the proceedings unnecessary.

The judge said, having read through the depositions, he thought there was a good deal in them relating to other matters.

Mr. Jardine said he meant that no charge was made against his client until that statement was made by the native contractor. This was a matter he would leave entirely to the discretion of the court. He was indifferent about it. In fact, his client had been put to a great deal of expense, and would rather have the case proceeded with at once.

The judge.—There certainly is a *prima facie* case; and if all the materials now before me had been put before the Government of India, they would no doubt have sanctioned the prosecution.

Mr. Jardine remarked that he would not have anything further to say, and that he was ready to proceed.

The judge then observed that he was clearly of opinion that the prisoner would not be injured if the trial was ordered to proceed here.

The trial of Andrew Morton then commenced, the second prisoner being told to stand down for the present, as he had claimed to be tried separately.

Andrew Morton was charged with having, in January last, at Secunderabad, while a public servant, an officer in charge of the engineering and locomotive department, and officiating manager of the Nizam's State Railway, committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 520, the money of His Highness the Nizam. He was further charged with having cheated His Highness the Nizam by falsely representing that a sum of Rs. 860 was due to one Nana Saheb in respect of work done and material supplied for the platform of the Mula Gudda station whereas the sum of Rs. 340 only was due; with having, in December, 1883, at Mula Gudda, caused the preparation of a certain incorrect document regarding work done for the enlargement of the platform; with having, in April, 1884 committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 520, the money of His Highness the Nizam. He was further charged with having cheated His Highness the Nizam by falsely representing that a sum of Rs. 860 was due to one Nana Saheb in respect of work done and material supplied for the platform of the Mula Gudda station whereas the sum of Rs. 340 only was due; with having, in December, 1883, at Mula Gudda, caused the preparation of a certain incorrect document regarding work done for the enlargement of the platform; with having, in April, 1884 committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 520, in respect of certain repairs to the carriage examiner's bungalow; and with having in February, 1884, committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 1,370, which was for the maintenance of the Nizam's State Railway at mileage No. 11. Mr. KirkPatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Freke, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the prisoner.

The judge remarked that, as the prisoner had claimed to be tried by a European jury, the first five jurors should be Europeans. The following gentlemen were then empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. James Todd.—Foreman.	
Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite.	Mr. M. R. Wyer.
Mr. J. S. Macalister.	Mr. W. Fraser.
Mr. J. Westall.	Mr. R. Clark.
Mr. J. Morris.	Mr. A. F. Simpson.

Mr. Jardine challenged Messrs. Babajee Kassinath and Virpersad Tapipersad.

Mr. Kirkpatrick stated the facts of the case to the jury. He remarked that the number of charges against the prisoner might appear formidable, but they related only to three transactions, and the jury would find them very simple after all. The charges had to be varied in view of the evidence that might possibly be given in the course of the trial; and hence the large number of them. There were originally two persons sent up for trial, the prisoner and another named Mooteza Ali, who was a subordinate under Morton. Both were in the employ of the Nizam's State Railway, which was worked altogether with funds supplied by His Highness the Nizam. Its officers were supplied from the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As the funds belonged exclusively to the Nizam, the profits made by the railway were paid into his treasury. In the charges the offence of criminal breach of trust was described in various ways to be in respect of moneys belonging to His Highness the Nizam. The prisoner occupied the position of Superintendent of the Locomotive and Engineering Departments. Entering the service in 1869, he had held a more or less responsible position. From November, 1883 to Febuuery, 1884, he acted as manager of the railway for Mr. Warden, who had gone or leave, reverting, on Mr. Warden's return, to his former appointment of superintendent. Amongst his other duties, was that of personally taking the measurements of the work done by the contractors; and the learned council believed that the prisoner had altered the system in force previous to his appointment. Previous holders of the appointment of superintendent did not perform this work themselves, but left it to be done by their subordinates, whose measurements were afterwards cheked. This was, Mr. Kirkpatrik remarked, rather an important point, inasmuch as the system introduced by the prisoner did away subject his measurements, in respect of work done or material supplied, to a subsequent check. Assuming that he was fraudulently inclined, he would have many opportunities of committing frauds, which he would not have had had the old system been continued. The old system was, the learned counsel was instructed to say, the one universally prevalent in all works subject to the Public Works Department in India. The routine in connection with the measurements was this. When payments were to be made to contractors, the prisoner used to go to the spot and measure the masonry or other work as it might be, and take down particulars in a book as to the quantity of material supplied, &c. From the measurements made by him, a pay order was drawn up, showing the quantity of materials supplied and the rates; and payments were made accordingly. Previous to payment, however, the order was always submitted to the prisoner again, in order that he might see if it was correctly drawn up or not; and he signed not only the foil, but the counterfoil as well. The pay orders were as a rule drawn up by his subordinate, Mooteza Ali, whose trial was postponed. After being signed by the prisoner, the pay orders were sent to the auditors who had to see whether the totals and calculations were correct, and whether the money due was actually paid. It was important to bear in mind that the prisoner was a gentleman of very considerable experience. He had Mr. Kirkpatrick believed, a reputation for shrewdness; and in the second Baron into which he has recently been promoted. Under Transport Regulations part I para 256 (1) and part II para 513 (c).

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Major General Sir J Ross, K C B, Comdg Poona Divn, 18th Nov 1884.

Col W Lockhardt, C D, S C, Depy Assit Comy Genl 1st class, 22nd Nov 1884.

Capt H P Young, S C, Squadron officer, Poona Horse, 25th Nov 1884.

Lieut W W Baker, Rl E, Asst Engr 2nd Grade 26th Nov 1884.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Army Pay Dept—Capt E Hanstock to remain in Bombay in extension from 13th Nov 1884 to 13th May, 1885 on medl certificate.

York Regt—Lieut A E Searle, (Wing officer on probation 12 N I) to Bombay from 9th Oct 1884, to the 5th Feb 1885, on medl certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 25)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Sturrock, Collector of South Canara, privilege leave for three months.

Mr A Cruickshank, to act as Coll and Magte of Anantapur during the employment of Mr Galton on other duty.

Mr H P Gordon, to act as Collr and Magte of Salem during the employment of Mr Cruickshank on other duty.

Mr C A Galton, to act as Collr and Magte of Bellary during the employment of Mr Gordon on other duty.

Mr M Hammick, Acting Assist Secy to Govt Judl and Legve Dept., is placed on special duty, with effect from the 19th Nov.

Mr H A Stuart to act as Assist Secy to Govt Judl and Legve Dept.

Mr J Stokes, to act as Principal Asst to the Collr, Dist Magte and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

Mr H J Joseph, to act as Senior Asst to the Collr, Magte and Agent, Ganjam.

Mr A Thompson, to act as Head Asst to the Collr, and Magte of the District, Coimbatore.

Mr J Andrew, to act as Head Asst to the Collr, and Magte of the District, Tanjore.

Mr H W Foster, to be [illegible] Collr and Magte of the District, Tanjore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Gadsden, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T A Pope, Second Ast Supdt Madras Survey, to act as First Asst Supt Madras Survey.

Mr H R B Taylor, to be a Second Asst Supdt in the Madras Survey Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G P Carless, Asst Engr, Second Grade, is granted furlough for one year from date of relief.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Mad S C with effect from the dates specified subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut R B Nedham, 2nd B Lancashire Fusiliers, dated 7th May 1883.

Lieut S F Smith, 2nd B Derbyshire Regt., dated 9th Oct 1883.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Coll by Bt, subject to H M's approval:—

Major W S McLeod, S C, dated 20th Nov.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has transferred Lieut H G Way, to the Retired List on half pay, subject to H M's approval, dated 20th Nov.

The services of Lieut D G L Shaw, Probr, S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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NOTICES.

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THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1884.

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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Kandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohikund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nuihati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. & O. steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London, to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—
Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste.
Tricste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Kuphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Maiacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bussein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroogahur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co—
Calcutta to Assam, Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Momlaabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhoj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nander, Degaloor, an Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dák Association.
Punjab Van Dák.
Dák-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—
From Sharanpore to Dehra, Masuri, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB—
Umballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsa'a.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS :

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Philips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dossal.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Goteh, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; Procter & Co., 128, Aford-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, IRON, LEAD, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Presidency's Store-yard, Esplanade, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1.30 p. m., consisting of doors, windows, posts, joists, planks, punkhas, old iron, copper and lead piping, water-meters, water closets powras, picks, fire-wood, bamboo battens, rafters. models, railings, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c. at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, next, and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, Depôt, Parel, a quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of sleepers, shaping and saw machines, screw augurs, files, T. and plate iron of sizes, wood screws, wrought iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poon wood scrap, old rails, cast iron fire bars, paint, spring cushions, spring balances, carpenter's tools, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

Catalogues are published and will be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,—

2 cases colored shawls.
3 cases coloured prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
10 " claret Union cloth.
3 bales navy brown canvass.
7 cases condensed milk.
Round and oblong marble slabs for tables.

On account of the concerned—

5 cases confectionery.

On account and risk of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—

1 case Germ-n silver wire per "Japaneses."
1 case German silver wire per "Rohilla."

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th December, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Good Station, at Waree Bunder:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste papers, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 1st December, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and lithographs, ornaments, &c., &c., the property of A. N. PEARSON, Esq., the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot-water curry dishes, pickle stand, tea set, toast rack, spoons and forks, 12 pair dessert knives and forks in case, cutlery &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture such as a set of dining table in four pieces, sideboard, arm and without-arm chairs, double screens, handsome tabic lamps, circular, pier and writing tables, easy, long-arm, rocking and drawing-room chairs, davenport, half-backed sofa, Brussels carpet, teapoy, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, iron four-post bedstead, clothes and gown presses, almira with plate glass door, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co's PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Price & Co's. perfumery consisting of assorted syrups, scented violet and millefleur powder, cod liver oil, hair oil marrow oil, bear's grease, Philcombe, brown Windsor, white, honey almond transparent and other soaps, goulden and macassar oil, tooth powder, red geranium, frangipani, wood violet, jessamine bouquet, spring flowers, kiss me-quick, ronsenlis, victoria bouquet, spring flower, white rose, moss rose, jockey club, patenoli, kiss-me-quick, sarsaparrilla &c., &c.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, goes well in harness, believed to be sound.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 322 Bhoiwada-road, Parell, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "H. Wolfframm," Dresden, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of J. F. PENNOCK, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the rooms the effects of the late Mr. A. H. GORDON, consisting of blackwood round, side, writing, dining, dressing and washband tables, conversation and reclining couches, teapoy, bookcase, halstand, drawing-room easy and arm chairs, sideboard, double foot camphorwood chest of drawers, table and hanging lamps, Kidderminster carpets, glass, china, electroplated ware, plated ware, crockery, silver spoons and forks, cutlery, copper utensils, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st December at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
11 " " dhotics.
5 cases prints
6 " gagrapa'.
5 " Melton shawls.
1 case book muslins.
1 " alpacca.
3 bales grey T cloth.
1 case 28 assorted concertinas and 8 accordians.
1 marble table ornaments.
1 plaster-of-paris bust of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer
2 cases silk satin.

at 2 p. m.

1 new mail-phaeton.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 handsome light English-built mail-phaeton.
1 " " " " self-driving phaeton by Kesterton.

1 second-hand English-built landau, suitable for a pair of horses.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of works, in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 6th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, in tents behind the residence of the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned boudour grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, sets of English-made single and double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, one Aden cow in calf (will calf about Christmas), half-bred English poultry, fat turkeys, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel STOCKLEY, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN AGIARY ROW, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 6th December, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Dhunbaijee, widow of Limjeebhoy Bomanjee Wadia, the administratrix of the property and credits of Pestonjee Pallonjee Makachanjina, and of Goolbai, his widow, the undermentioned landed property

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Agiary Row without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, and bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Jivajee, on the west by the house of Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Mistry, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the aforesaid Agiary Row.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th December, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hancock Bridge the whole of the valuable furniture, &c., of the Hope Hall Family Hotel, removed to the Fort on account of the lease having expired, consisting of handsomely carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and mahogany furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany slate billiard table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, and eight light lamp complete, and eight-day clock by James McCabe, another eight-day clock by French Royal Exchange, a 15-day ormolu clock, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging and wall argand lamps, 4 and 10 light chandeliers, by Nash, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and mahogany household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases, a handsome English-built barouche in very good order, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton, a pair of handsome well-matched black waiers, sets of double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Colonel G. F. BEVILLE, Commandant, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on a date to be hereafter fixed, at Cowasjee Patell-street, Fort, close to the Dufter Ashkara Press, the valuable and handsome french-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, superior China flower vases and jars, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

3 sets English-made plated mounted double harness.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st December, 1884.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE.

THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of

3 pice per lb. retail.
2 annas per 3 lbs. wholesale at the following places :—

CHIEF DEPOT Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
PYDHOWNEE, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBIE TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
FORT, near the Gunbhawa well.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white, by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA,
AND OTHER
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
ORIGINAL PHOSPHOROUS PILLS
ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all othe medicines. In these form Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on th nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.
This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGIZING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.
This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional Impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDES' No. 30.
This Pill is especially useful in Chronic Urethral Discharges in Atony or Paralysis of the Bladder, and in the same cases for which PHOSHORUS AND NUXVOMICA PILL No. 6 are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL,
Composed of Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Nux-vomica.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics, For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases, this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby's genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark and Signature of their Firm.

KIRBY'S SALT MINERALIS
A TASTELESS APERIENT SALT,
AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR
FRIEDRICHSALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This salt is more convenient, portable, and efficient than the German Waters. It may be taken in all cases in which they are beneficial. As an Aperient it is SIMPLE, MILD, SAFE and EFFECTUAL. For GOUT, GOUTY and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the System. TORPID LIVER and PILES, it is the BEST Aperient. For Habitual Constipation itis a good remedy.

AGENTS.—Messrs. LYELL & Co., Allahabad; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona. Messrs. SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF JEWELLERY.
WE have just unpacked a large and beautiful stock of Jewellery selected personally by our Manager during his stay in England, and specially manufactured to our order in 18-carat gold.

Each article is Hall-marked. The stock comprises the Choicest and Newest Designs in

Ladies' Chains.	Gent's Chains.
Ladies' Necklets.	Gent's Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.
Necklets and Bracelets combined.	Gent's Scarf-pins and Rings.
Ladies' Bracelets.	Gent's Lockets.
Ladies' Brooches.	Gent's Charms.
Ladies' Lockets.	Gent's Pencil-cases.
Ladies' Jewelled Rings.	Gent's Rings.
Children's Ear-rings, &c., &c.	Gent's Silver Cigarette Cases.

18-CARAT. 18-CARAT. 18-CARAT.

MRS. LAKE
HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, personally selected by her from the FIRST LONDON AND PARIS HOUSES.

MRS. LAKE solicits an early inspection of the above at her
SHOW ROOMS,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

"1ST CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL TO LADIES.
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are now prepared with their LATEST DELIVERY of DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, &c., from the best London and Paris houses. Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics, for Dresses, Costumes, &c., amongst which will be found Specialities in Stamped and Plain Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Pekin Velours, Rhadamas, Satin, Brochés, Moirés, Checked and Plain Surahs, the New Printed Nun's Veiling, Double Nun's Veiling, Beige, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Fancy Cloths, Plain and Twilled Cashmeres.

In Washing Fabrics : Sateens in all colours and shades, French Pompadours, Brocaded, Plain Silk and Spot Zephyrs, Ecru spot, Sprigged and Tambour Muslins.

Fancy Dress Materials, Grenadine, Plain and Broche, Black and Colors, Angora Brocades, Shaded Silk, Canvas Gauze, Self-colored Plumate Muslins, &c.

A very choice selection of Sunshades in all the leading Colours.
Laces in all colours. Jet and Crystal Laces.
Also many Novelties not enumerated above.
Inspection respectfully solicited.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examination. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Preparation, [illegible] by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid compound of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It acts the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophylin is a fluid and sold only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcuæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

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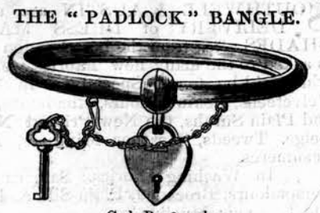

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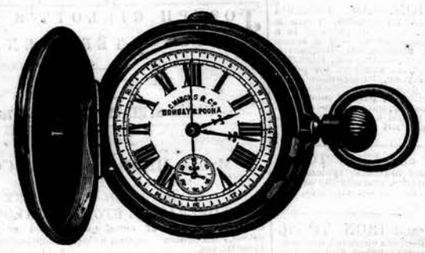

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
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ARE manufactured only by The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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As per the annexed sketch.

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BEWARE of COUNTERFEITS,
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TO AVOID DECEPTION,
Buy no Machine without this Trade-mark and without the Company's Trade name "SINGER" on the Machine.

ACKNOWLEDGED BEST IN THE WORLD.

SWIFT,
PERFECT,
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DURABLE,
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FOR FAMILIES,
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THE RULING MACHINE OF THE DAY.

Ten Offices and thirty-five Agents in India.

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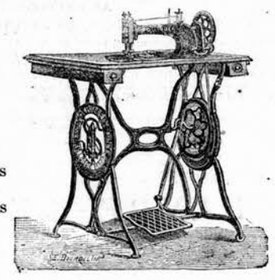
Most profitable terms offered. Hundreds of Hand, Foot or Steam-power Machines always on hand.



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PARTICULARS POST FREE.
INSTRUCTIONS GRATIS.
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THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and introduced into India in 1850,
FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF THE FOLLOWING INDIAN DISEASES.

Diarrhœa, Ague, Dysentery (both Acute and Camp), Ardent and Dengue Fever, Lock Jaw, Cramp, Colic, Snake-bites, Gout, Neuralgia, Paroxysmal and Continuous Fever, Prickly Heat, Rheumatism, Sunstroke, Windstroke, Sore Throat, Influenza, Asiatic or Malignant Cholera, and a number of Women's and Children's Diseases.

THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF INDIAN DISEASES BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam, Peshawur, Goruckpur, Burdwan, &c., Freeman's Chlorodyne has now been tried on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, who use it in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior in its curative powers to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick list has been reduced fifty per cent., and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib's diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal in Diarrhœa; if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucous, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

TESTIMONIAL.

A well known Indian Cavalry Officer thus writes: "Whatever "may be said about regular habits, exercise, clothing, and "diet, I am quite convinced of one thing, and that is to give a "practical interpretation to the old motto, '*veniente occurrite morbo*,' in other words, 'meet the coming disease—a stitch in "time saves nine.' If Diarrhœa attacks myself, my family, or "my brother officers—European or Native—or any of the "Sowars, I at once—and I work in perfect accord with our "surgeon and native doctor—bring out FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE, "or rather I should say I used to, as now nearly all doctor themselves, and few march without a bottle of 'Hathi Sahib's "Diwa.' Mr. Freeman's Trade Mark being an Elephant, the "Native Officers and Sowars always call him the 'Hathi Sahib.' "I have no hesitation in stating that I regard Freeman's "Chlorodyne as the most valuable medicine yet introduced into "India, in that it only undertakes to cure certain diseases, and "not, as some profess, to cure every malady flesh is heir to. "As certain imitations are vended in some parts of India, it is "always well to see that you get FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE, "which has on the outside the name and the trade mark, an "Elephant. As an instance of its popularity, I may mention "that several Zemindars that I am acquainted with keep a "stock on their Zemindarees and distribute it gratuitously to "the Ryots."

Sole Wholesale Agent for India:
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.
And to be obtained at all Stores throughout India.
Reject Substitutes, Insist on having the "Hathi Sahib's diwa."
Manufactured by the sole inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacist, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.
SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 12 ANNAS, Rs. 1/8, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 6, & Rs. 10.
Testimonials from most eminent medical men accompany each bottle.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—Freeman's Chlorodyne is now largely employed in the Tropics for the treatment of this epidemic malady, and a separate paper is wrapped round each bottle containing concise and explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera by Freeman's Original Chlorodyne. Mr. Freeman takes this opportunity of thanking his Anglo-Indian friends and supporters for circulating these Directions at Fairs, in Camps, and large religious gatherings. As an Antispasmodic and Sedative for the relief of pain, and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence, or such gratifying results, as **Freeman's Original Chlorodyne.** Tic-doloreux Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart, or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic, Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an Antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

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In Colds, Influenza and Ague, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

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It is bound to find favor, both from its Excellence & Price
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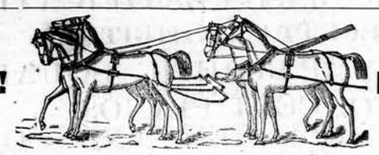
HARNESS!  HARNESS!

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WORLD-FAMED
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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—
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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.
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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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TABLETS 6d. & 1/- BOXES 1/6
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A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST
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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
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A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST
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For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

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In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.
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